

By Mr. SNYDER: Petitions of sundry citizens of the thirty-third New York congressional district, against woman-suffrage amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of regent of New York State Daughters of the American Revolution; Shenandoah Chapter, of Oneida County; and Schenectady Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for national park on the Oriskany (N. Y.) Battle Ground; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of Asa Percy and others, of New Hampshire, asking that employees in the maintenance-of-way department of the railroads be given an eight-hour day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 5, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, day by day in blessed fellowship of service we come together in Thy name and for Thy glory. Forbid that our view of our daily task should end with consideration of the need of our earthly life. Justice and judgment have no measure of authority if they spring alone from earthly consideration. They are the habitation of Thy throne. We pray that in the conference held this day between coordinate branches of the Government there may be the spirit of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and might, that all things pertaining to our national welfare may have Thy sanction and reflect the purpose of the Divine mind. For Christ's sake. Amen.

LEBARON B. COLT, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island; MILES POINDEXTER, a Senator from the State of Washington; and JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr., a Senator from the State of New York, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (S. Doc. No. 556), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, an account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 4th day of December, 1916 (S. Doc. No. 557), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 407) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. FERRIS, Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, and Mr. LENROOT managers at the conference on the part of the House.

### SENATORS FROM ARKANSAS, INDIANA, AND MAINE.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I present the credentials of WILLIAM F. KIRBY, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Arkansas to succeed the late JAMES P. CLARKE, deceased. I ask that the credentials may be read.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the credentials just received, together with all other credentials which may be presented, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the credentials have not been read as yet. I do not think that a motion can be entertained to refer them.

Mr. REED. I had the floor.

Mr. GALLINGER. I make the point of order that the credentials have not been presented. The Senator from Missouri will then be recognized to make his motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read, and the Senator from Missouri will then be recognized.

Mr. REED. All right; I have no objection to that course. The credentials were read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
STATE OF ARKANSAS,  
LITTLE ROCK.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that at a special election regularly called for the purpose and held on the 7th day of November, 1916, WILLIAM F. KIRBY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of six years ending on the 3d day of March, 1921.

Witness: His excellency our governor, George W. Hays, and our seal hereto affixed at Little Rock, Ark., this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1916.

By the governor:

GEO. W. HAYS, Governor.  
EARLE W. HODGES, Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the credentials just presented, together with the credentials of all others elected to fill vacancies, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. GALLINGER. I make the point of order that that motion is not in order until the other credentials have been read, if there are other credentials.

Mr. REED. Why not in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will be compelled to sustain the point of order as to all that portion of the motion save as to these credentials. The Chair has no knowledge that there will be any others.

Mr. REED. I am not going to cavil with the Chair, but I know of no parliamentary rule which will cut the Senate off from its right to determine now what course shall be taken in any particular paper which may be presented. It is not worth discussing. I modify my motion and move that the credentials just read be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and I shall make a similar motion in reference to all credentials presented.

Mr. GALLINGER. The motion is undoubtedly in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri to refer the credentials which have been read to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President I have been looking up the precedents on the presentation of credentials showing the election of Senators from sovereign States and the action of the Senate on their presentation and I wish to call the attention of the Senate to what took place on March 5, 1903.

There was an extra session of Congress called by President Roosevelt. When the Senate met, after the reading of the proclamation of President Roosevelt convening Congress in extraordinary session, the President pro tempore at that time made this statement:

The Secretary will call the names of the newly elected Senators.

That was the first business that was in order. Then Mr. Hoar said:

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent before the names of the newly elected Senators are called, to make a statement in behalf of the chairman of Committee on Privileges and Elections, which it is important to the public to understand. It will take but a moment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that he may make a statement in behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask the chairman to allow me to present the credentials of Mr. HOPKINS, the Senator elect from the State of Illinois.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to make a statement before that is done.

Mr. CULLOM. The credentials of all the other Senators elect have been presented, and I should like to present the credentials at this time. It will take but a moment.

Mr. HOAR. I prefer to proceed with my statement.

Mr. CULLOM. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. HOAR. The chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Burrows], is obliged to be absent. He desired me to state in his behalf that he understands the orderly and constitutional method of procedure in regard to administering the oath to newly elected Senators to be that when any gentleman brings with him or presents a credential consisting of the certificate of his due election from the executive of his State he is entitled to be sworn in, and that all questions relating to his qualifications should be postponed and acted upon by the Senate afterwards.

If there were any other procedure the result would be that a third of the Senate might be kept out of their seats for an indefinite time on the presenting of objection without responsibility, and never established before the Senate by any judicial inquiry. The result of that might be that a change in the political power of this Government which the people desired to accomplish would be indefinitely postponed.

I make this statement at the request of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Burrows].

Mr. President, at that time Mr. Hoar took the position that upon the presentation of the credentials of any Senator from a sovereign State it was the duty of the Senate to swear him in

and any question as to his right to the seat should be settled afterwards by the Senate. There was no objection to that statement. That was the procedure followed at that time.

I ask the Chair at this time to consider that statement in connection with the motion made by the Senator from Missouri, and upon the ground stated by Senator Hoar I make the point of order, Mr. President, against the motion made by the Senator from Missouri.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Rule VI of the Senate provides that—

The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

That manifestly gives a perfect right to make a motion to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Chair overrules the point of order. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let us have the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD] and vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] and have been unable to get a transfer. Were I at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD] on account of illness.

Mr. BECKHAM (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. As he has not voted, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. CHILTON. Has the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. CHILTON. I have a pair with that Senator which I transfer to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANDELL], and I vote "yea."

Mr. McLEAN (after having voted in the negative). Has the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. McLEAN. I have a general pair with that Senator. I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] and will let my vote stand.

Mr. OWEN (after having voted in the affirmative). I transfer my pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] to the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] and allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 44, as follows:

#### YEAS—32.

Ashurst	Hollis	Lewis	Sheppard
Bryan	Hughes	Martine, N. J.	Shields
Chamberlain	Husting	Owen	Simmons
Chilton	James	Pittman	Smith, Ariz.
Culberson	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Smith, Md.
Fletcher	Kern	Reed	Swanson
Gore	La Follette	Saulsbury	Thomas
Hitchcock	Lea, Tenn.	Shafroth	Thompson

#### NAYS—44.

Bankhead	Harding	Norris	Smoot
Brady	Hardwick	O'Gorman	Sterling
Brandeggee	Johnson, Me.	Oliver	Sutherland
Clapp	Kenyon	Overman	Tillman
Clark	Lee, Md.	Page	Underwood
Colt	Lodge	Penrose	Vardaman
Cummins	McCumber	Poindexter	Wadsworth
Curtis	McLean	Robinson	Warren
Gallinger	Martin, Va.	Sherman	Weeks
Goff	Nelson	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Gronna	Newlands	Smith, S. C.	Works

#### NOT VOTING—18.

Beckham	du Pont	Myers	Taggart
Borah	Fall	Pheasant	Townsend
Broussard	Jones	Ransdell	Walsh
Catron	Lane	Smith, Mich.	
Dillingham	Lippitt	Stone	

So Mr. REED's motion was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be placed on file.

Mr. KERN. I present the credentials of Hon. JAMES E. WATSON, elected by the State of Indiana to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Senator SHIVELY, in the term ending March 3, 1921.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read by the Secretary.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. I present the credentials of Hon. BERT M. FERNALD, as a Senator from the State of Maine for the unexpired term of the late Senator EDWIN C. BURLEIGH, ending March 3, 1919. I ask that the credentials may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the credentials.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Mr. President, Senator elect Hon. BERT M. FERNALD is present in the Chamber and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The newly elected Senators will be presented at the Secretary's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. KIRBY, Mr. WATSON, and Mr. FERNALD, escorted respectively by Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. KERN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Maine, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to them, they took their seats in the Senate.

#### LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators, by States, is as follows:

*Alabama*—John H. Bankhead and Oscar W. Underwood.  
*Arizona*—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.  
*Arkansas*—William F. Kirby and Joseph T. Robinson.  
*California*—James D. Phelan and John D. Works.  
*Colorado*—John F. Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas.  
*Connecticut*—Frank B. Brandeggee and George P. McLean.  
*Delaware*—Henry A. du Pont and Willard Saulsbury.  
*Florida*—Nathan P. Bryan and Duncan U. Fletcher.  
*Georgia*—Thomas W. Hardwick and Hoke Smith.  
*Idaho*—William E. Borah and James H. Brady.  
*Illinois*—James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman.  
*Indiana*—John W. Kern and James E. Watson.  
*Iowa*—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.  
*Kansas*—Charles Curtis and William H. Thompson.  
*Kentucky*—J. C. W. Beckham and Ollie M. James.  
*Louisiana*—Robert F. Broussard and Joseph E. Ransdell.  
*Maine*—Bert M. Fernald and Charles F. Johnson.  
*Maryland*—Blair Lee and John Walter Smith.  
*Massachusetts*—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.  
*Michigan*—William Alden Smith and Charles E. Townsend.  
*Minnesota*—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.  
*Mississippi*—John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardaman.  
*Missouri*—James A. Reed and William J. Stone.  
*Montana*—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.  
*Nebraska*—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.  
*Nevada*—Francis G. Newlands and Key Pittman.  
*New Hampshire*—Jacob H. Gallinger and Henry F. Hollis.  
*New Jersey*—William Hughes and James E. Martine.  
*New Mexico*—Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall.  
*New York*—James A. O'Gorman and James W. Wadsworth, jr.  
*North Carolina*—Lee S. Overman and F. M. Simmons.  
*North Dakota*—Asle J. Gronna and Porter J. McCumber.  
*Ohio*—Warren G. Harding and Atlee Pomerene.  
*Oklahoma*—Thomas P. Gore and Robert L. Owen.  
*Oregon*—George E. Chamberlain and Harry Lane.  
*Pennsylvania*—George T. Oliver and Boies Penrose.  
*Rhode Island*—Le Baror B. Colt and Henry F. Lippitt.  
*South Carolina*—Ellison D. Smith and Benjamin R. Tillman.  
*South Dakota*—Edwin S. Johnson and Thomas Sterling.  
*Tennessee*—Luke Lea and John K. Shields.  
*Texas*—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.  
*Utah*—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.  
*Vermont*—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.  
*Virginia*—Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson.  
*Washington*—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.  
*West Virginia*—William E. Chilton and Nathan Goff.  
*Wisconsin*—Paul O. Hustung and Robert M. La Follette.  
*Wyoming*—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. OLIVER presented petitions of sundry labor organizations, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the appointment of a commission to investigate the increased cost of the necessities of life, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Glenshaw and New Brighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of McKeesport, Pa., praying for Federal aid in the construction of public highways, which was ordered to lie on the table.



Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Orient Council No. 6, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Newton, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of Thomas M. Dillingham, of Roxbury, N. H., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relating to water powers on public land, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Society of Colonial Dames of New Hampshire, praying for the acquisition by the Government of the site of the battle of New Orleans as a national park, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade, of Concord, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for conservation of industrial resources, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Jackson County, Fla., remonstrating against the placing of an embargo on food products, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WEEKS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Boston, Dedham, Dorchester, West Roxbury, Everett, Hyde Park, Arlington, South Weymouth, Mattapan, Newton, Roslindale, Newton Centre, Newton Highlands, Jamaica Plain, Watertown, Brookline, Brighton, Auburndale, West Newton, Canton, Quincy, Braintree, Malden, Ashmont, West Somerville, Woburn, South Boston, Norfolk Downs, Maplewood, Hopkinton, Methuen, Newtonville, Medford, Winthrop, Charlestown, Wellesley Hills, Waltham, and Cambridge, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation placing a temporary embargo on the exportation of coal, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a petition of the ministers and elders of the Neosho Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church at Garnett, Kans., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Hutchinson and Collyer, in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against proposed embargoes on food products, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McLEAN presented a memorial of Capitol City Lodge, No. 354, International Association of Machinists, of Hartford, Conn., remonstrating against the increased cost of living, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Men's Assembly of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Men's Assembly of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate transmission of race-gambling odds and bets, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

THOMAS M. JONES.

Mr. BRADY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1788) for the relief of Thomas M. Jones, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 872) thereon.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A bill (S. 7021) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thompson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7022) granting an increase of pension to Peter Lynch (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 7023) to provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 7024) granting an increase of pension to Jacob R. Stillwagon (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7025) granting an increase of pension to William S. Rowe (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANE:

A bill (S. 7026) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," etc.; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 7027) for the relief of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 7028) to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended by an act approved May 15, 1916; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 7029) to appropriate \$95,000 for the relief of Henry W. Cook, Arthur G. Cumber, and Waldo E. Cumber, trading as Cook-Cumber Steamship Co., copartnership, for the loss of schooner barges *South West* and *North West* (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 7030) granting a pension to Thomas L. Irwin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A bill (S. 7031) to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix the hours of labor and determine wages for employees of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 7032) to authorize the consolidation of Government lands and of privately owned lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 7033) granting an increase of pension to Maurice M. Kaighn (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 7034) granting an increase of pension to Stephen P. Colby (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 7035) to provide for investigations and surveys of reclamation projects in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 7036) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Cooper (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 7037) for the promotion of engineering and industrial research; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 7038) to aid navigation and control floods on the boundary waters of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 7039) providing for the free importation of seed, grain, and flaxseed under certain conditions; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 7040) granting to the State of North Dakota 50,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a normal school at Dickinson, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 7041) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Crosby, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRADY:

A bill (S. 7042) granting to the State of Idaho 2,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Idaho (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 7043) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Emma E. Normoyle;

A bill (S. 7044) granting an increase of pension to Job Wilbur (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7045) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Curtis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 7046) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in certain cases to missionary or religious organizations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 7047) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved September 1, 1916; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 7048) granting an increase of pension to James D. Fletcher;

A bill (S. 7049) granting an increase of pension to Frances L. Hay;

A bill (S. 7050) granting a pension to Minnie J. Hodge;

A bill (S. 7051) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Frabe;

A bill (S. 7052) granting an increase of pension to John W. Laughlin;  
 A bill (S. 7053) granting an increase of pension to Martin Poole;  
 A bill (S. 7054) granting a pension to William E. Johnson;  
 A bill (S. 7055) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Manning;  
 A bill (S. 7056) granting an increase of pension to Aaron N. Elliott; and  
 A bill (S. 7057) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Brummet; to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. KENYON:  
 A bill (S. 7058) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Knowlton;  
 A bill (S. 7059) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Stephenson;  
 A bill (S. 7060) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Clossin;  
 A bill (S. 7061) granting an increase of pension to Isaac R. Atlee;  
 A bill (S. 7062) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brown;  
 A bill (S. 7063) granting an increase of pension to Asa L. Bushnell; and  
 A bill (S. 7064) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Simpson; to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. OWEN:  
 A bill (S. 7065) for the relief of the estate of Charles Le Roy, deceased; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.  
 Mr. TOWNSEND. I introduce, for reading and reference, a bill which I have introduced in previous Congresses, having in view the investigation of the differences between capital and labor. The bill has been reported once by a subcommittee favorably, and I ask that it be printed and appropriately referred.  
 By Mr. TOWNSEND:  
 A bill (S. 7066) to provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.  
 By Mr. THOMAS:  
 A bill (S. 7067) to grant certain lands to the city of Boulder, State of Colorado, for the protection of its water supply (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.  
 By Mr. SHIELDS:  
 A bill (S. 7068) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tenn., three brass cannon, with carriages; to the Committee on Military Affairs.  
 A bill (S. 7069) to relinquish, release, and quitclaim to the trustees of the Hatchie Coon Hunting and Fishing Club title to certain lands in Poinsett County, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Lands.  
 By Mr. CLAPP:  
 A bill (S. 7070) granting a pension to Lucy Benjamin; to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. PENROSE:  
 A bill (S. 7071) for the relief of William M. Johnston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.  
 A bill (S. 7072) granting an increase of pension to Caroline W. Congdon;  
 A bill (S. 7073) granting a pension to Mary A. Adams;  
 A bill (S. 7074) granting an increase of pension to George Leadbeater;  
 A bill (S. 7075) granting a pension to William Carrell;  
 A bill (S. 7076) granting an increase of pension to E. P. Hall;  
 A bill (S. 7077) granting a pension to Kate L. Clear;  
 A bill (S. 7078) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Parker;  
 A bill (S. 7079) granting an increase of pension to Morris W. Hackman;  
 A bill (S. 7080) granting a pension to Caroline Kelly;  
 A bill (S. 7081) granting a pension to Josiah Haber;  
 A bill (S. 7082) granting an increase of pension to Arabella von Schrader;  
 A bill (S. 7083) granting an increase of pension to B. F. Spangler;  
 A bill (S. 7084) granting a pension to Mary E. White (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7085) granting a pension to Milton M. Lile (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7086) granting an increase of pension to Miriam E. Fair (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7087) granting a pension to Charles L. C. Sherwin (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7088) granting a pension to Oscar L. Geer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7089) granting a pension to Charles F. Cavanaugh (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7090) granting a pension to Jennie T. Hamilton (with accompanying papers); and  
 A bill (S. 7091) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. WEEKS:  
 A bill (S. 7092) for the relief of Charles E. Currier; to the Committee on Claims.  
 By Mr. PAGE:  
 A bill (S. 7093) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Longfellow (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. ASHURST:  
 A bill (S. 7094) granting a pension to Allen C. Wright (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. OLIVER:  
 A bill (S. 7095) extending the time for completion of a bridge across the Delaware River, authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River," approved the 24th day of August, 1912; to the Committee on Commerce.  
 By Mr. McLEAN:  
 A bill (S. 7096) granting an increase of pension to Kate M. White; and  
 A bill (S. 7097) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Chappell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. WILLIAMS:  
 A bill (S. 7098) granting an increase of pension to David W. Herriman (with accompanying papers); and  
 A bill (S. 7099) granting a pension to Elvis R. Street (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. NORRIS:  
 A bill (S. 7100) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Predmore; and  
 A bill (S. 7101) granting an increase of pension to James S. White; to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. STONE:  
 A bill (S. 7102) granting an increase of pension to F. M. Harris (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7103) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel C. Kittrell (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7104) granting an increase of pension to John M. James (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7105) granting an increase of pension to Philip C. Cooter (with accompanying papers); and  
 A bill (S. 7106) granting an increase of pension to B. F. White (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:  
 A bill (S. 7107) for the relief of Henry N. Penfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.  
 A bill (S. 7108) granting an increase of pension to Alada Thurston Paddock Mills; and  
 A bill (S. 7109) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. Davis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. REED:  
 A bill (S. 7110) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Johnson (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7111) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester E. Stone (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7112) granting an increase of pension to William P. Duncan (with accompanying papers);  
 A bill (S. 7113) granting an increase of pension to John A. Rice (with accompanying papers); and  
 A bill (S. 7114) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Brewer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.  
 By Mr. LEWIS:  
 A bill (S. 7115) for the conservation of alcohol in the manufacture of dealcoholized fermented beverages; to the Committee on Finance.  
 By Mr. CURTIS:  
 A bill (S. 7116) for the relief of Charles Dade (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.  
 A bill (S. 7117) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico;  
 A bill (S. 7118) granting an increase of pension to John Fitch (with accompanying papers);



A bill (S. 7119) granting an increase of pension to Nannie C. Cole (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7120) granting an increase of pension to Nannie L. Davenport (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7121) granting a pension to Sarah Elmore (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7122) granting an increase of pension to Edgar A. Kesler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7123) granting an increase of pension to Zed Culver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7124) granting a pension to Stephen J. Batchelder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7125) granting an increase of pension to Charles Rhodes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7126) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7127) granting an increase of pension to John Rogers (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7128) granting an increase of pension to David H. Rowland (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 7129) to correct the navy record of John Lee, alias James Riley; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 175) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 176) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President and Vice President shall be elected by direct vote of the people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 177) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President without the intervention of the electoral college, establishing their term of office at six years from the third Tuesday of January following their election, and fixing the time when the terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 178) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for payment of the deferred installments due on the purchase of tracts of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### EMBARGO ON FOOD PRODUCTS.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution, and, with the permission of the Senate, I desire to read it. The joint resolution is as follows:

Whereas the continued rise in the cost of staple food products in this country has reached a figure now almost prohibitive to the masses of the American people; and

Whereas it is the judgment of the Congress of the United States that it would be in the interest and well-being of the people of America that an embargo be placed on the shipment out of the United States of staple food products until such time as normal prices shall prevail in this country; and

Whereas that unless relief of this character is secured at once, intense suffering and privation will prevail through our land: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to urge upon Congress through a message to act, without delay, for the above-named purposes.

I will say that on principle I am opposed to an embargo, but I feel that a crisis has been reached, and that it is necessary to the well-being of this country that some steps for the relief of our people should be taken. I ask that the joint resolution be given proper reference.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 179) placing an embargo on food products was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### AMENDMENT TO SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an amendment extending the appropriation of \$5,000 made in the sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914, for unveiling and dedicating the memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant so as to be available for that purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Mr. PENROSE. I submit two amendments to the so-called Owen corrupt-practices bill (H. R. 15842), which I ask to have printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

Mr. OWEN. What was the request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania has offered two amendments to the corrupt-practices bill, which he asked to have printed and lie on the table.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—THOMAS J. LESTER.

On motion of Mr. GORE it was

*Ordered,* That the papers accompanying the bill (S. 10840) granting a pension to Thomas J. Lester, Sixty-first Congress, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

#### SARAH FRANCES MEAKIN.

Mr. SMOOT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 282), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate to Sarah Frances Meakin, widow of John P. Meakin, late an employee of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### ADDITIONAL SENATE PAGE.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 283), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved,* That a page boy be appointed for service in the office of the Sergeant at Arms, at the rate of \$2.50 per day, to be selected by the Sergeant at Arms and paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate during the present session of Congress.

#### FEDERAL FARM-LOAN ACT.

Mr. FLETCHER. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 284) was read, as follows:

*Resolved,* That there be printed 13,500 additional copies of Senate Document No. 500, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, entitled "The Federal Farm Loan Act," for the use of the Senate document room.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, it is rather an important matter, asking for a reprint of 13,500 copies of the farm-loan act, being Senate Document No. 500. The Farm Loan Board have urged that they need these copies, and need them at once. An estimate of cost is attached to the resolution. It is \$500, which is the limit of the Senate allowance for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator if the Farm Loan Board have not already printed some copies through the appropriation made to them for the printing of documents?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think they are printing their own circulars, and possibly copies of the act just as it passed; but this is Senate Document 500, which is indexed and annotated, and is in great demand, and they prefer to use that print when they can. There is great demand for that particular document, because it is indexed and annotated.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator what will be the cost?

Mr. FLETCHER. The cost will be \$500. That gives 13,500 copies.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 407) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for by the House, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MYERS, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. SMOOT conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, I ask to be excused from further service upon the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask to be excused from further service as chairman of the Committee on Printing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Florida is granted.

On motion of Mr. KERN, it was

*Ordered*, That the Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, senior Senator from Florida, be, and is hereby, appointed chairman of the Committee on Commerce to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Senator CLARKE of Arkansas.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I move that the corrupt-practices bill be laid before the Senate as the unfinished business.

Mr. SMOOT. It is the unfinished business now.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to lay it before the Senate is all right.

Mr. OWEN. I think it occupies the status of unfinished business because it was the unfinished business at the close of the last session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the unfinished business.

Mr. OWEN. Then I only move to lay it before the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. It will automatically come up at 2 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It automatically would come up at 2 o'clock.

Mr. OWEN. Very well. I shall not make any further point about it at this time. I withdraw the motion.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS (H. DOC. 1284).

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, the hour has arrived at which, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Senate is to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to listen to the address of the President of the United States. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the orders of the Senate.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate, headed by the Sergeant at Arms and preceded by the Vice President and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.

The address of the President of the United States, this day delivered to both Houses of Congress, is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient, I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the Congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete, and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the programme of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors, and trainmen.

I then recommended:

First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the Commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative read-

justments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgement in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

The second and third of these recommendations the Congress immediately acted on: it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear, and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the Commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions,—the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity,—I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the Interstate Commerce Commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country can not and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a programme of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the Senate.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding



by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the Senate which have already been acted upon by the House of Representatives; the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the Island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the Island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

At the last session of the Congress a bill was passed by the Senate which provides for the promotion of vocational and industrial education which is of vital importance to the whole country because it concerns a matter, too long neglected, upon which the thorough industrial preparation of the country for the critical years of economic development immediately ahead of us in very large measure depends. May I not urge its early and favourable consideration by the House of Representatives and its early enactment into law? It contains plans which affect all interests and all parts of the country, and I am sure that there is no legislation now pending before the Congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impatience to see a great and admirable thing set in the way of being done.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two Houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, Gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth Congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have cooperated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labour in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

#### REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I desire to take this occasion to give notice that, immediately upon the conclusion of the present unfinished business, I shall ask consideration of the immigration bill. I do this of my own accord and in view of the agreement entered into before the adjournment of the last session.

#### SARAH FRANCES MEAKIN.

Mr. SMOOT. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably with an amendment Senate resolution 282, authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Sarah Frances Meakin, widow of John P. Meakin, late an employee of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded by unanimous consent to consider the resolution.

The amendment was, in line 4, after the word "employee," to strike out "of the United States Senate" and to insert "on the maintenance roll of the Senate Office Building."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate to Sarah Frances Meakin, widow of John P. Meakin, late an employee on the maintenance roll of the Senate Office Building, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### PROPOSED LIMITATION OF DEBATE.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, upon our calendar is Senate resolution 195, which has been unanimously reported to the Senate from the Committee on Rules. It proposes a very conservative rule looking toward pressing the business of the Senate. It is a rule which would prevent a handful of Senators from delaying the consideration of legislation. I desire to bring it to the attention of the Senate now, and to ask its consideration. I believe that there is practically no objection to it.

There are some Senators who would be glad to strike out the provision which requires a two-thirds vote to bring debate to an end; there are others who object to it altogether and who do not wish any curtailment of debate. I believe that there was but one dissenting vote in the Committee on Rules with reference to this resolution, and that was of a Senator who desired a majority cloture.

The chief value of this rule would be to prevent a few Senators in the consideration of appropriation bills from checking such consideration and forcing the views of the minority into an appropriation bill. The proposed rule would be very valuable from that standpoint.

The substance of the resolution is that 16 Senators may at any time by written motion request that debate be closed. The Presiding Officer will then at once state the motion to the Senate; at the close of the morning hour on the following calendar day he will order a call of the roll for a quorum and then put the vote, which would be, "Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?" If that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be in order to the exclusion of all other business, except a motion to recess or to adjourn. Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak more than an hour on the bill, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same. It shall be the duty of the Chair to keep the time of each Senator who speaks and no dilatory motion shall be permitted. Points of order and appeals from the decision of the Chair shall, upon the measure, be decided without debate.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate is ready to allow a vote upon this proposed amendment to our rules. Of course, I understand if a determined resistance existed on the part of the Senate we might waste a great deal of time in discussing it. The proposed rule embodies the practically unanimous agreement of the Rules Committee. I move that we proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 195.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OVERMAN in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the Senate resolution named by him.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I know there are Senators other than those now present who are interested in this matter, and we have not now a quorum present. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum before we vote on this question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hardwick	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ga.
Beckham	Hollis	Nelson	Smith, Md.
Brady	Hughes	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Brandeggee	Husting	O'Gorman	Smoot
Bryan	James	Oliver	Sterling
Chamberlain	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Swanson
Chilton	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Thomas
Clapp	Kenyon	Page	Thompson
Colt	Kern	Penrose	Tillman
Culberson	Kirby	Pittman	Townsend
Cummins	La Follette	Poin Dexter	Vardaman
Curtis	Lane	Pomerene	Wadsworth
Fernald	Lea, Tenn.	Saulsbury	Walsh
Fletcher	Lee, Md.	Shafroth	Warren
Gallinger	Lewis	Sheppard	Watson
Goff	Lippitt	Sherman	Weeks
Gronna	McCumber	Shields	Williams
Harding	McLean	Simmons	Works

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 195.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senate, before we vote upon that motion, that I have no idea of undertaking to press it to an immediate vote by the Senate. I wished to bring it to the consideration of the Senate and to put it sufficiently before Senators to let them get ready to vote upon it at an early day.

I believe we ought to pass this rule. I think it will be helpful without unduly curtailing the privilege of debate, and I hope that we may be able during the morning hour within the next two or three days to vote on it. I should be glad to vote on it now, but I understand that there are Senators who do not wish to vote on it to-day.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that there are one or two Senators who are not present here who desire to speak upon it and who, more than likely, will be here to-morrow. Of course, under those conditions I could not allow the motion to be voted upon before 2 o'clock, because I could easily talk it out.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I understand it could not reach a vote by 2 o'clock, and I will not press the motion at this time if no one wishes to be heard upon it now; but I shall endeavor to call it up immediately at the close of the routine business to-morrow morning, during the morning hour.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the Senator from Georgia withdraws his motion?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I withdraw my motion.

#### CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order, and the Secretary will announce the first bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, was announced as first in order on the calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, the bill that has just been called is the first one on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has gone over upon objection.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Of course we could proceed with it on motion. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 706.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Georgia to proceed to the consideration of the first bill on the calendar.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I will inquire, What is the necessity for a motion? Is not the consideration of the calendar in order?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes; but this bill was objected to. We are proceeding under Rule VIII, and after an objection it requires a motion to proceed.

Mr. WALSH. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TOWNSEND. What is the motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to proceed with the consideration of the first bill on the calendar, Senate bill 706. The Secretary will read the title of the bill so that Senators may understand the motion.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Georgia to proceed to the consideration of this bill. Upon that motion the Senator from Washington demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] which I transfer to the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANDELL] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. OWEN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] to the junior Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). Has the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I have a pair with that Senator and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BECKHAM. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. McLEAN (after having voted in the negative). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] to the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], and will allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 33, as follows:

#### YEAS—37.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Stone
Bankhead	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Swanson
Chamberlain	Kern	Pomerene	Thomas
Chilton	Kirby	Shafroth	Thompson
Fletcher	Lea, Tenn.	Sheppard	Underwood
Gore	Lee, Md.	Simmons	Walsh
Hardwick	Lewis	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Hollis	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ga.	
Husting	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Md.	
James	O'Gorman	Smith, S. C.	

#### NAYS—33.

Borah	Gallinger	McCumber	Smoot
Brady	Goff	McLean	Sterling
Brandeggee	Gronna	Nelson	Sutherland
Clark	Harding	Norris	Townsend
Clapp	Kenyon	Oliver	Watson
Cummins	La Follette	Page	Weeks
Curtis	Lane	Penrose	
Dillingham	Lippitt	Poin Dexter	
Fernald	Lodge	Sherman	

#### NOT VOTING—26.

Beckham	Fall	Pittman	Tillman
Broussard	Hitchcock	Ransdell	Vardaman
Bryan	Hughes	Reed	Wadsworth
Catron	Jones	Robinson	Warren
Colt	Myers	Saulsbury	Works
Culberson	Newlands	Shields	
du Pont	Pheasant	Smith, Mich.	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I desire to offer two amendments to the bill. On line 10, page 2, after the word "President," I move to strike out "if in his opinion the public good so requires, may" and substitute "when in his opinion the proper conduct of the business of the court so requires, shall."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the amendments be read at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 10, it is proposed to strike out "if in his opinion the public good so requires, may" and to insert "when in his opinion the proper conduct of the business of the court so requires, shall."

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the language to be stricken out first be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the language proposed to be stricken out and the amendment.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the words "if in his opinion the public good so requires, may" and to insert "when in his opinion the proper conduct of the business of the court so requires, shall."

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will suggest that the bill ought first to be read in full, so that we may know what is in the bill. Then it can well be amended.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire asks for the reading of the bill. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 260. When any judge of any court of the United States, appointed to hold his office during good behavior, resigns his office, after having held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least 10 years continuously, and having attained the age of 70 years, he shall, during the residue of his natural life, receive the salary which is payable at the time of his retirement for the office that he held at the time of his resignation."

"In the event any circuit judge, having so held a commission or commissions at least 10 years continuously, and having attained the age of 70 years as aforesaid, shall nevertheless remain in office, the President, if in his opinion the public good so requires, may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional circuit judge of said circuit, who, notwithstanding the incumbency of the judge so entitled to resign, shall sit customarily as one of the judges of the circuit court of appeals of his circuit. And the judge so entitled to resign shall thenceforth be relieved, save as hereinafter provided, from the duty imposed by section 118 of this title to sit as one of the judges of said circuit court of appeals, and shall be held and treated as if junior in commission to the remaining judges of said court, who shall, in the order of the seniority of their respective commissions, exercise such powers and perform such duties as by law may be incident to seniority: *Provided*, That the presiding judge of the said circuit court of appeals, whether in his judgment the public good shall so require, may thereafter, from time to time, designate the judge so entitled to resign to sit upon the hearing of any cause or causes in the said circuit court of appeals. And the Chief Justice of the United States may, upon like occasions, thereafter designate and appoint any such circuit judge so entitled to resign to service upon the circuit court of appeals of any other circuit; and he may likewise be designated and appointed, as provided by section 18 of this title, to hold a district court in any district, either within or without his said circuit."

"In the event any such judge of a district court of the United States, having so held a commission or commissions, at least 10 years continuously, and having attained the age of 70 years as aforesaid, shall nevertheless remain in office, the President, if in his opinion the public good so requires, may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional judge of such court, who, notwithstanding the incumbency of the judge so entitled to resign, shall preside customarily over the said district court, and shall exercise such powers as are vested by law in the judge thereof. And the district judge so entitled to resign shall thenceforth be relieved, save as hereinafter provided, from service therein: *Provided*, That the said district judge so entitled to resign as aforesaid may be designated and appointed from time to time to hold any district court, either in his district or within or without his circuit, as provided by sections 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of this title, or to sit in the circuit court of appeals of his circuit, as provided by section 120 of this title."

"Upon the death or resignation of any circuit or district judge, so entitled to resign, following the appointment of any additional judge as herein provided, the vacancy caused by such death or resignation of the said judge so entitled to resign shall not be filled, but the number of judges then in office shall be reduced accordingly."

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I observe that the Senator from Georgia has made a report, which is brief and contains some matters that ought to be understood by the Senate. I ask that the report may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read Report of Committee 21, submitted by Mr. SMITH of Georgia from the Committee on the Judiciary, January 5, 1916.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is House bill 15842.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15842) to revise, amend, and codify the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, extending the same to candidates for nomination and election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, limiting the amount which may be expended, providing for the publicity of campaign expenses, and for other purposes.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, when Congress adjourned in September this bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate automatically. At that time the Members of the Senate were greatly wearied with the prolonged session, and assurances were given by various Senators on both sides of the Chamber that they would willingly cooperate to perfect the measure and enact it into law. I ask now that the Senators who gave those assurances cooperate in perfecting it in good faith and put upon the statute books a means by which the improper use of money shall be stopped in the future elections of Representatives, Senators, and presidential electors. No republic can permanently endure which permits the high legislative officers and the great executive power of the people to be controlled merely by the sordid use of money on a large scale.

This bill deals with all parties. It deals with all men. It is not to be regarded, and ought not to be regarded, merely as a

partisan bill, but a bill having in view a sincere purpose to establish substantial integrity in our national elections.

There is nothing in the bill to which I feel so wedded that I should oppose any reasonable amendment which would effect the purposes of the bill, but I appeal to the Senate to act upon this measure now, to consider it section by section and phrase by phrase, so that it shall be made a perfect bill and shall not be subjected to any unnecessarily prolonged discussion.

Mr. PENROSE. Will the Senator permit an inquiry?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. PENROSE. I think it would be well for the Senator to state to the Senate, for at least I do not understand it myself, just what is the parliamentary status of the measure. Has it been read yet to the Senate?

Mr. OWEN. It has been read and one amendment agreed to on page 38, after line 24, proposed by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY]. It is subject now to further amendment.

Mr. PENROSE. Is the bill open to amendment?

Mr. OWEN. It is still open to amendment.

Mr. PENROSE. I offered to-day some amendments to the bill, and if it does not interfere with the Senator's plan I should like to have them read. Otherwise I will not press the consideration of them until a later date.

Mr. OWEN. I have not, of course, seen the amendments proposed.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I had no idea that we would take up this bill to-day. I will say frankly to the Senator from Oklahoma that I have not followed it since the adjournment of Congress; but I believe the bill ought to be taken up and considered, and wherever amendments are needed or thought to be needed by Senators they ought to offer them.

I was going to suggest to the Senator whether it would not be proper now for him to give notice to the Senate, because there are very few of us here, that either to-morrow or the next day at 2 o'clock the Senator intends to call up the bill and press it for action. In the meantime those who want to offer amendments can prepare them, and we will be ready to go on with the consideration of the bill at that time. I believe such a course would hasten the consideration of the measure, and it would be very much better, at least in the interest of the time of the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. I had assumed, of course—

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I supposed that I had the floor for the purpose of making an inquiry of the Senator from Oklahoma which has not been answered.

Mr. OWEN. I shall be glad to answer the Senator.

Mr. PENROSE. I inquired of the Senator from Oklahoma whether the bill is open to amendment by individual Senators. I understood him to say yes. Then I desired to address the inquiry to him whether it would work in harmony with his program if I should ask to have the amendments I offered to-day read to the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. It would be entirely agreeable to me. I would be glad to have them read.

Mr. PENROSE. Then, if it is entirely agreeable to the Senator, I will ask to have the first amendment read.

Mr. OWEN. I shall be pleased to hear it.

Mr. PENROSE. I will say, after this amendment is read, I will ask to have the second amendment read, which I will hand to the Secretary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Secretary proceeded to read the amendment, but before concluding—

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, this amendment was introduced by me in good faith simply to bring before the Senate the question whether or not it is worthy of consideration at this time to embody in this proposed legislation the machinery for the Federal supervision and inspection of election matters where Congressmen, Senators, and presidential electors are involved. It is a proposition to reenact the various sections contained in the Revised Statutes repealed by the act approved February 8, 1894. I asked to have the amendment read this afternoon for the information of the Senate. It may be that the Senate, in its wisdom, will consider that these matters should still be left exclusively to State supervision and control; but I, for one, believe that in many parts of the country it would be well to have the old Federal machinery—modified, it may be—in force.

Then I presented another amendment to follow this, largely to have it printed, so that it might be considered by the Senate; and it is well worthy of consideration, in my opinion, Mr. President, in view of the fact that it is admitted that in many sections of the country the vote cast is far out of proportion in its smallness to the representation in the electoral college; but not



wishing to delay the proceedings of the Senate and being informed by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], who has this bill in charge, that he does not intend to press the further consideration of the measure this afternoon, and in view of the fact that it is very evident that Senators are absent, engaged in other duties, and are not now prepared to give it that consideration which it deserves, I will ask his consent—in fact, I will ask unanimous consent—to have the further reading of the amendment dispensed with and to have this amendment, together with the second amendment submitted by me, printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate, and also printed in the regular way as pending amendments.

Mr. OWEN. I shall be glad to have that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and that order will be made.

The amendments submitted by Mr. PENROSE are as follows:

Add as a new section at the end of the bill the following:

"Sec. 22. That all laws and parts of laws repealed by the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and for other purposes,' approved February 8, 1894, be, and the same are hereby, reenacted, as follows:

"Sec. 2002. No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls.

"Sec. 2005. When under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory any act is required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are charged with the duty of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, every such person and officer shall give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote.

"Sec. 2006. Every person or officer charged with the duty specified in the preceding section, who refuses or knowingly omits to give full effect to that section, shall forfeit the sum of \$500 to the party aggrieved by such refusal or omission, to be recovered by an action on the case, with costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just.

"Sec. 2007. Whenever under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory any act is required to be done by a citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of such citizen to perform the act required to be done shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission of the person or officer charged with the duty or receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing to vote, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had, in fact, performed such act.

"Sec. 2008. Every judge, inspector, or other officer of election, whose duty it is to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen, who wrongfully refuses or omits to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen, upon the presentation by him of his affidavit, stating such offer and the time and place thereof and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall forfeit the sum of \$500 to the party aggrieved by such refusal or omission, to be recovered by an action in the case, with costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just.

"Sec. 2009. Every officer or other person, having powers or duties of an official character to discharge under any of the provisions of this title, who, by threats or any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents, or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision shall forfeit the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just.

"Sec. 2010. Whenever any person is defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice President, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or member of a State legislature, by reason of the denial to any citizen who may offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof, shall not be impaired by such denial; and the person so defeated or deprived may bring any appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it appears that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the circuit or district court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And the circuit or district court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States and secured herein.

"Sec. 2011. Whenever, in any city or town having upward of 20,000 inhabitants, there are two citizens thereof, or whenever, in any county or parish in any congressional district, there are 10 citizens thereof of good standing, who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, or prior to any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, may make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein such city or town, county or parish is situated their desire to have such registration or such election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, the judge, within not less than 10 days prior to the registration, if one there be, or, if no registration be required, within not less than 10 days prior to the elec-

tion, shall open the circuit court at the most convenient point in the circuit.

"Sec. 2012. The court, when so opened by the judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the judge and under the seal of the court, for each election district or voting precinct in such city or town, or for such election district or voting precinct in the congressional district, as may have applied in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and to revoke, change, or renew such appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of the city or town or of the election district or voting precinct in the county or parish, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election.

"Sec. 2013. The circuit court, when opened by the judge as required in the two preceding sections, shall therefrom and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of election, be always open for the transaction of business under this title, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time; and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in court.

"Sec. 2014. Whenever, from any cause, the judge of the circuit court in any judicial circuit is unable to perform and discharge the duties herein imposed, he is required to select and assign to the performance thereof in his place such one of the judges of the district courts within his circuit as he may deem best; and upon such selection and assignment being made the district judge so designated shall perform and discharge in the place of the circuit judge all the duties, powers, and obligations imposed and conferred upon the circuit judge by the provisions hereof.

"Sec. 2015. The preceding section shall be construed to authorize each of the judges of the circuit courts of the United States to designate one or more of the judges of the district courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this title.

"Sec. 2016. The supervisors of election so appointed are authorized and required to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered as they may deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists or either of them provided for in section 2026 and verify same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance upon the duty herein prescribed, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification to affix their signature to each page of the original list, and of each copy of any such list of registered voters at such times, upon each day when any name may be received, entered, or registered, and in such manner as will, in their judgment, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therefrom, or addition thereto, of any name.

"Sec. 2017. The supervisors of election are authorized and required to attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at such elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, may doubt; to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place has been counted, the canvass of all votes polled wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether the certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, Territorial, or municipal law, and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll books, registry lists, and tallies or check books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, Territorial, or municipal law, are kept.

"Sec. 2018. To the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the supervisors of election are, and each of them is, required to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each ballot in their election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the indorsement on the ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section 2025, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they may serve, acts, such certificates and returns of all such ballots as such officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registry list, and any and all copies thereof and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, Territorial, or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the supervisors of the election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known.

"Sec. 2019. The better to enable the supervisors of election to discharge their duties they are authorized and directed, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, on the day of registration, on the day when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, and on the day of election, to take, occupy, and remain in such position, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, as will in their judgment best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes they are required to place themselves in such position, in relation to the ballot boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided herein, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements has been wholly completed.

"Sec. 2020. When in any election district or voting precinct in any city or town, for which there has been appointed supervisors of election for any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is voted for, the supervisors of election are not allowed to exercise and discharge, fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hindrance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of any person, all the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by law, the supervisors of election shall make prompt report, under oath, within 10 days after the day of election to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section 2025, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which



the city or town wherein they served, acts, of the manner and means by which they were not so allowed, to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and obligations required and imposed herein. And upon receiving any such report the chief supervisors, acting both in such capacity and officially as a commissioner of the circuit court, shall forthwith examine into all the facts; and he shall have power to subpoena and compel the attendance before him of any witness, and to administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and, prior to the assembling of the Congress for which any such Representative or Delegate was voted for, he shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives all the evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and all reports to him made.

"Sec. 2021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city or town of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, the marshal for the district in which the city or town is situated shall, on the application in writing of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint special deputy marshals whose duty it shall be, when required thereto, to aid and assist the supervisors of election in the verification of any list of persons who may have registered or voted; to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and at all times or places when and where the registration may by law be scrutinized and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also to attend, at all times for holding elections, the polls in such district or precinct.

"Sec. 2022. The marshal and his general deputies shall keep the peace and support and protect the supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately, either at the place of registration or polling place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or of the supervisors of election, or either of them, and for the purposes of arrest or the preservation of the peace, the supervisors of election shall, in the absence of the marshal's deputies, or if required to assist such deputies, have the same duties and powers as deputy marshals; nor shall any person, on the day of such election, be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration.

"Sec. 2023. Whenever an arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge, or court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge, or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

"Sec. 2024. The marshal or his general deputies, or such special deputies as are thereto specially empowered by him, in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or either or any of them is forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this title, or shall, by violence, threats, or menaces be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person who has committed any offense for which the marshal or his general or his special deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is, empowered to summon and call to his aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of his district.

"Sec. 2025. The circuit courts of the United States for each judicial circuit shall name and appoint, on or before the 1st day of May, in the year 1871, and thereafter as vacancies may from any cause arise, from among the circuit court commissioners for each judicial district in each judicial circuit, one of such officers, who shall be known for the duties required of him under this title as the chief supervisor of elections of the judicial district for which he is a commissioner, and shall, so long as faithful and capable, discharge the duties in this title imposed.

"Sec. 2026. The chief supervisor shall prepare and furnish all necessary books, forms, blanks, and instructions for the use and direction of the supervisors of election in the several cities and towns in their respective districts; he shall receive the applications of all parties for appointment to such positions; upon the opening, as contemplated in section 2012, of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which the commissioner so designated acts, he shall present such applications to the judge thereof, and furnish information to him in respect to the appointment by the court of such supervisors of election; he shall require of the supervisors of election, when necessary, lists of the persons who may register and vote, or either, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, and cause the names of those upon any such list whose right to register or vote is honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences; and he shall receive, preserve, and file all oaths of office of supervisors of election, and of all special deputy marshals appointed under the provisions of this title, and all certificates, returns, reports, and records of every kind and nature contemplated or made requisite by the provisions hereof, save where otherwise herein specially directed.

"Sec. 2027. All United States marshals and commissioners who in any judicial district perform any duties under the preceding provisions relating to, concerning, or affecting the election of the Representatives or Delegates in the Congress of the United States, from time to time, and with all due diligence shall forward to the chief supervisor in and for their judicial district all complaints, examinations, and records pertaining thereto, and all oaths of office by them administered to any supervisor of election or special deputy marshal, in order that the same may be properly preserved and filed.

"Sec. 2028. No person shall be appointed a supervisor of election or a deputy marshal under the preceding provisions who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

"Sec. 2029. The supervisors of election appointed for any county or parish in any congressional district, at the instance of 10 citizens, as provided in section 2011, shall have no authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof.

"Sec. 2030. Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the appointment of any marshals or deputy marshals in addition to those authorized by law prior to the 10th day of June, 1872.

"Sec. 2031. There shall be allowed and paid to the chief supervisor for his services as such officer the following compensation, apart from

and in excess of all fees allowed by law, for the performance of any duty as circuit court commissioner: For filing and caring for every return, report, record, document, or other paper required to be filed by him under any of the preceding provisions, 10 cents; for affixing a seal to any paper, record, report, or instrument, 20 cents; for entering and indexing the records of his office, 15 cents per folio; and for arranging and transmitting to Congress, as provided for in section 2020, any report, statement, record, return, or examination, for each folio, 15 cents; and for any copy thereof, or of any paper on file, a like sum. And there shall be allowed and paid to each supervisor of election and each special deputy marshal who is appointed and performs his duty under the preceding provisions compensation at the rate of \$5 per day for each day he is actually on duty, not exceeding 10 days; but no compensation shall be allowed in any case to supervisors of election, except to those appointed in cities or towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants; and the fees of the chief supervisors shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States, such accounts to be made out, verified, examined, and certified as in the case of accounts of commissioners, save that the examination or certificate required may be made by either the circuit or district judge.

"Sec. 5506. Every person who by any unlawful means hinders, delays, prevents, or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other Territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than \$500, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 5511. If at any election for Representative or Delegate in Congress, any person knowingly personates and votes, or attempts to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious; or votes more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office; or votes at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote; or votes without having a lawful right to vote; or does any unlawful act to secure an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer thereof, unlawfully prevents any qualified voter of any State, or of any Territory, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induces any voter to refuse to exercise such right, or compels, or induces, by any such means, any officer of an election in any such State or Territory to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote; or interferes in any manner with any officer of such election in the discharge of his duties; or by any means, or such unlawful means, induces any officer of an election or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same; or knowingly receives the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuses to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aids, counsels, procures, or advises any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or omit to do any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment not more than three years, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution.

"Sec. 5512. If at any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States any person knowingly personates and registers, or attempts to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently registers, or fraudulently attempts to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or does any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevents or hinders any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compels or induces by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interferes in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means or other unlawful means, induces any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same; or if any such officer knowingly and willfully registers as a voter any person not entitled to be registered, or refuses to register any person entitled to register; or if any such officer or other person who has any duty to perform in relation to such registration or election, in ascertaining, announcing, or declaring the result thereof, or in giving or making any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, knowingly neglects or refuses to perform any duty required by law, or violates any duty imposed by law, or does any act unauthorized by law relating to or affecting such registration or election, or the result thereof, or any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, or if any person aids, counsels, procures, or advises any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be punishable as prescribed in the preceding section.

"Sec. 5513. Every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election at which such Representative or Delegate in Congress may be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of the preceding section, notwithstanding such registration is also made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election.

"Sec. 5514. Whenever the laws of any State or Territory require that the name of a candidate or person to be voted for as Representative or Delegate in Congress shall be printed, written, or contained on any ticket or ballot with the names of other candidates or persons to be voted for at the same election as State, Territorial, municipal, or local officers, it shall be deemed sufficient prima facie evidence to convict any person charged with voting, or offering to vote, unlawfully, under the provisions of this chapter, to prove that the person so charged cast or offered to cast such a ticket or ballot wherein the name of such Representative or Delegate might by law be printed, written, or contained, or that the person so charged committed any of the offenses denounced in this chapter with reference to such ticket or ballot.

"Sec. 5515. Every officer of an election at which any Representative or Delegate in Congress is voted for, whether such officer of election be appointed or created by or under any law or authority of the United States, or by or under any State, Territorial, district, or municipal law or authority, who neglects or refuses to perform any duty in regard to such election required of him by any law of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or who violates any duty so imposed, or who knowingly does any acts thereby unauthorized, with intent to affect any such election or the result thereof, or who fraudulently makes any false certificate of the result of such election in regard to such Representative or Delegate, or who withholds, conceals, or destroys any certificate of record so required by law respecting the election of any such Repre-



sentative or Delegate, or who neglects or refuses to make and return such certificate as required by law, or who aids, counsels, procures, or advises any voter, person, or officer to do any act by this or any preceding section made a crime, or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is by this or any of such sections made a crime, or attempts to do so, shall be punished as prescribed in section 5510 (5511).

"Sec. 5520. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy, in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more \$5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 5521. If any person be appointed a supervisor of election or a special deputy marshal under the provisions of title 'The elective franchise,' and has taken the oath of office as such supervisor of election or such special deputy marshal, and thereafter neglects or refuses, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations, and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he shall not only be subject to removal from office with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

"Sec. 5522. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process, of any State, Territory, or municipality, who obstructs, hinders, assaults, or by bribery, solicitation, or otherwise, interferes with or prevents the supervisors of election, or either of them, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them or either of them, or which he or they, or either of them, may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States, in the execution of process or otherwise, or who by any of the means before mentioned, hinders or perverts the free attendance and presence at such places of registration or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or who molests, interferes with, removes, or ejects from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any supervisor of election, the marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them; or who threatens, or attempts, or offers so to do, or refuses or neglects to aid and assist any supervisor of election, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties, when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, shall be liable to instant arrest without process, and shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than \$3,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

"Sec. 5523. Every person who, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, which is had or made under any of the provisions of title 'The elective franchise,' refuses to answer, or refrains from answering, or, answering, knowingly gives false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by a fine of not more than \$100, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution."

Add at the end of the bill a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 23. That the chief supervisors of elections now in office, their successors, and such chief supervisors of elections as may hereafter be appointed under any law of the United States are charged in their respective judicial districts, and in such congressional districts the majority of the counties of which are within their judicial districts, and in congressional districts where the counties are equally divided in number between two judicial districts, or where they are within more than two judicial districts that chief supervisor of elections shall be charged with duty hereunder in whose judicial district there shall be situated the counties which by the last national census contained the greatest number of inhabitants, both in person and by and through the supervisors of election who may from time to time be appointed, with the supervision of elections at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are voted for, with the enforcement of the national election laws, and with the prevention of frauds and irregularities in naturalization.

"The words 'judicial district' where hereinafter used in this act or where found in any law of the United States relating to elections in connection with the duties, rights, and powers of chief supervisors of election shall be understood to refer to and to run throughout the jurisdiction in this section conferred.

"Any registration of voters held prior to or for any election, general or special, at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, and any such election, shall be guarded, scrutinized, and supervised in the following mentioned and in the manner herein set forth:

"First. In any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward, whether such city or town contains within its boundaries one or more congressional districts or is only a part of one or more congressional districts.

"Second. In any one or more counties or parishes in any congressional district and forming a part only of a congressional district.

"Third. In any entire congressional district no part of which is within any city or town of 20,000 inhabitants and upward, whenever the chief supervisor of elections for the judicial district in which either of the three above-mentioned places is situated shall have received from the first and third of such mentioned places an application or applications from 100 persons claiming to be citizens of the United States and residents and qualified voters in the city or town or in the congressional district above mentioned, or whenever he shall receive from the second of such above-described places an application or applications from 50 persons claiming to be citizens of the United States and residents and qualified voters in one or more of such counties or parishes petitioning that he will take such action as is requisite to secure such supervision therein as is provided by the laws of the United States. Every person applying for such supervision shall subscribe the same and state his place of residence.

"Every registration—preliminary or final—every revision of registration, every antecedent or subsequent act or thing incident to or connected with any system of registration of votes, and every plan, mode, or method of ascertaining who are legal voters which may be required under any State, Territorial, or local law or ordinance prior to the casting of ballots by electors who may desire to vote at any general or special election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, and every such election shall hereafter, each and both of them, be guarded, scrutinized, and supervised in the manner herein set forth.

"It shall be the duty of the chief supervisor of elections in each judicial district, in due and seasonable time, to inform a judge of the circuit court of the United States in his judicial district that he has business to present to such circuit court in respect to the next ensuing election, at which one or more Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be voted for, whereupon it shall be the duty of such circuit judge, and he is required within 10 days thereafter to open, or cause to be opened, the circuit court at the most convenient place in such judicial district for the purpose of transacting all such business pertaining to registration or election matters as may, under the laws of the United States, there be transacted and done.

"The court when so opened shall be always open for the transaction of such business until the second day succeeding the election; and the powers and jurisdiction granted and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time, and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of preserving order and of punishing any contempt of his authority as when sitting in court. The circuit judge whom a chief supervisor shall have so informed of the receipt by him of any such petition for supervision shall personally perform and discharge all the duties devolved upon a circuit judge by any law of the United States relating to elections, save where, from any cause, he may be temporarily unable at any time to perform and discharge such duties, in which event he shall assign, in writing, to the performance thereof, in his place, such one or more of the judges of any of the district courts within that State in which the place for which supervision is sought is situated as he may deem best, and he may, from time to time, when necessary, revoke in writing any assignment made by him and, in writing, make a new assignment, or may, in writing, renew any assignment previously made and subsequently revoked; upon any such assignment being made the district judge or judges so assigned shall, during such time as the inability of the circuit judge to act shall continue, possess all of the powers and discharge all the duties devolved by law upon such circuit judge under any law of the United States relating to elections.

"Any male citizen of the United States of good character, a resident and qualified voter in the city or town, county or parish, or in the congressional district in which shall be situated the place in which he is to discharge his duties, and who can read and write the English language, may, at any time between the close of one congressional election and the holding of the next succeeding election at which an election for Representatives or Delegates in Congress is by law required to be held, or at which a special election is ordered to fill a vacancy, apply over his own signature on such blank form as the chief supervisor may prescribe to be appointed a supervisor of election.

"Whoever shall, in any such application, make any false or fraudulent statement, or shall sign thereto, or to any petition provided for in section 2 of this act, any false, fictitious, assumed, or forged name, shall be ineligible for appointment as a supervisor, liable to arrest, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Supervisors of election shall be appointed in the following manner, namely:

"The chief supervisor of elections in any judicial district who has received any petition provided for in section 2 of this act shall thereafter, from time to time, prepare, present, and certify to such circuit court lists of persons whom he shall believe to be eligible for appointment as supervisors of election in the place or places for which petitions for supervision have been received; in preparing such lists the chief supervisor shall not be confined to the applications he may have received, and lists may be presented for each place from which a petition for the supervision of the registration or the election shall have been received, until the court shall have appointed such number as the chief supervisor shall believe to be sufficient to enable him to properly provide for the filling of all election districts or voting precincts within his jurisdiction and the filling of all vacancies which may from any cause be created or arise, which number shall not, however, be less than double the whole number of supervisors which each such city or town, county or parish, or entire congressional district is entitled to the services of. From the appointments so made the chief supervisor shall, from time to time, select for duty, and shall designate and assign for each election district or voting precinct in any such city or town, county or parish, or entire congressional district as they shall have been appointed for, three persons, but two of whom shall be of the same political party; from the three persons so assigned but two of them, who shall be of different political faith, shall be required to perform and discharge any duty prior to the day of election. The appointment of any supervisor of election may be at any time revoked or renewed by the circuit court, and every list of eligible persons presented to such court for appointment as supervisors of election shall, after action thereon by the court, be filed in the office of the chief supervisor of elections, who shall cause the same to be fully entered of record therein in index and tabular form for future reference.

"The chief supervisor of elections in each judicial district shall cause each person appointed a supervisor of election and duly assigned to duty to be notified by mail at his place of business or residence of his appointment and assignment; and thereupon it shall be the duty of every such person to appear at the time and place designated in such notice for the purpose of qualifying. All resignations of supervisors of election must be made in writing and addressed to the chief supervisor, and no resignation shall relieve or excuse any supervisor of election from service until the chief supervisor shall have notified him that his resignation will be recommended to the circuit court for acceptance, and that he is excused from further duty. The chief supervisor of elections may at any time transfer any supervisor from service in one election district to another in the same city or town, in the same county or parish, or in the same congressional district, and upon any day other than a day of registration, revision of registration, or of election may transfer any supervisor to any other duty authorized by the laws of the United States; he may relieve and suspend from duty any supervisor of election who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform or discharge his duties, or who shall be found incompetent, or to have made any false



or fraudulent statement to secure his appointment, or whose habits shall be deemed prejudicial to a faithful and correct performance of his duties, or whose integrity he shall have reason to doubt, and may detail and assign to the place of any such suspended supervisor, or of any supervisor whose written resignation he shall have received and recommended the acceptance of, another unassigned appointee of the court, of the same political faith, to fill the vacancy so caused; supervisors who have been suspended from duty shall be reported to the court for removal from office. The chief supervisor of elections shall issue to each person appointed a supervisor of election and duly assigned to duty, and who shall have qualified, a certificate under his hand and seal, setting forth his appointment and the election district or other place to which he has been assigned. He shall also designate one of the two supervisors of election assigned to duty in any election district to serve as chairman of the supervisors, and one of the other supervisors to act as chairman during the absence, from any cause, of the chairman, and may revoke any such designations and make others.

"The supervisors of election duly appointed and assigned to duty are hereby declared to be election officers of the United States, but only such supervisors of election shall be entitled to compensation as shall, under the detail or assignment of the chief supervisor of elections, actually do duty, and the term of office of every supervisor of elections, unless sooner terminated by removal or resignation as in this act provided, shall run for and during the period of two months from and after the day of election.

"The supervisors of election appointed under this act who shall have duly qualified and been assigned to duty are, and each of them is, subject to the instructions, directions, and detail of the chief supervisor of elections, charged with the enforcement of the election laws of the United States in that portion of the State or Territory in which is situated the election district, voting precinct, or other place where their or his duty is to be performed under such instructions and detail; they are, and each of them is, authorized and required, subject to the same instructions, directions, and detail, to perform and discharge at any election, general or special, at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, all the duties now imposed by law upon such officers in cities or towns having 20,000 inhabitants and upward, save where such duties are herein specifically limited to cities or towns containing a designated population, and shall also perform and discharge the following duties:

"First. To attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters and at all times and places fixed for any revision of any such registration or for the adding of any name or names to any registration book, list, or roll, or for the striking off or dropping from any such book, list, or roll of the name of any registered person, or for the hearing, passing upon, or deciding of any question as to the right of any person to be registered, to remain upon the registry, or to have his name changed from one registry book, list, or roll to another, whether in the same city, town, county, congressional district, or other place in the State or Territory.

"Second. To challenge the right to register of any person offering himself for registration; also the right of any person found upon any registry book, list, or roll to be or remain thereon, and to require of any officer in charge, or who has the custody of any such registry book or list, to mark the name of any person found thereon for challenge.

"Third. To personally inspect, examine, and scrutinize, at any time, when so directed by the chief supervisor of elections, the original books, rolls, or lists of any registration system which does not require, prior to each election, the personal appearance of all the electors, for the purpose of being registered, and all other or subsequent books, rolls, lists, applications, appeals, decisions, or other papers of any kind or character connected with the making of the original registration books, rolls, or lists, with the addition thereto or with the dropping or striking therefrom of any name or names, and to make a full, complete, and perfect copy of said book or books, roll or rolls, list or lists, and of all papers which in any manner relate to or affect the registry of any person to be or not to be upon the registration books, rolls, or lists.

"Fourth. To attend at all times and places where the electors are required to personally register prior to or for any such election, and to make and keep as full and complete a return of the registration of those persons who may apply for registration, or who may be registered, as is required of State, Territorial, or local election officers serving in the same election districts, and to attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting all ballots cast at any such election.

"Fifth. To personally inspect and scrutinize the manner in which all registry books, check lists, poll lists, tallies, returns, voting lists, are, and every other paper connected with the registration or voting is, being kept, and where, in their or his opinion, it is necessary for purposes of identification, or where directed by the chief supervisor of elections, to affix his signature to each and every page of the original registration book, roll, or list, and to each and every copy of the said original book, roll, or list made for use, or kept or used, in his election district by any State, Territorial, or local election officer or officers, at such times upon each day when any name may or shall be received, entered, or registered, or may be stricken or dropped from any such original book, roll, or list or any copy thereof, and in such manner as will, in his judgment, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therefrom or addition thereto in any manner of any name or names.

"Sixth. To verify, in cities or towns having 5,000 inhabitants or upward, by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places assigned by or to those registered as their residences all such names placed or found upon the registration books, rolls, or lists as the chief supervisor of elections shall require to be so verified, and to make full report thereof to such chief supervisor.

"Seventh. To require the statutory oath or oaths to be immediately put to any voter whose right to vote shall be challenged, and in case the State, Territorial, or local election officers shall neglect or refuse to immediately put such oath or oaths, and to at once pass upon the qualifications of any such challenged person, then it shall be the duty of the chairman of the supervisors, or in his absence the duty of either of his associates who may be present, to, without delay, put such oath or oaths, whereupon the supervisors of election present shall promptly pass upon the qualifications of such person. If the State, Territorial, or local election officers shall have acted as provided herein and decided the challenged person to be a qualified voter, or if acting hereunder the supervisors of election shall have so decided, then and in that event it shall be the duty of the State, Territorial, or local election officers who shall have so decided, or if they did not act hereunder and the supervisors of election did, then it shall be the duty of the supervisors of elec-

tion who did so act and so decide to receive the vote of such challenged person and to deposit it in the ballot box provided for votes cast for a Representative or Delegate in Congress. It shall be the duty of every supervisor of election to make and keep in his record or return of the registration in the back of the poll book or list, or in some other book, a record of all challenged persons and of the challengers.

"Eighth. To personally examine and inspect on the morning of the day of any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, and before any ballot shall be deposited by any officer or elector in any box intended to receive any ballots for any office whatsoever, the interior of each and every box, whatever ballots it may be intended to deposit therein, for the purpose of ascertaining that at that time there are no ballots for any candidate for such office of Representative or Delegate in Congress therein.

"Ninth. To make and keep on the day of election a poll list of all persons voting at such election. Such poll list, if there be a registration, shall be kept by such one or more of the supervisors as shall be designated by the chief supervisor in the book containing the supervisor's return of the registration by proper marks showing who has voted. If there be no registration the supervisors of election, or that one or more of them who shall be designated by the chief supervisor of election, shall keep a poll list, in which he shall enter the name and residence of the person voting, and his number in the order of his voting; to also make and keep in said poll books a separate list of rejected voters, in which shall be entered the name and residence of each person whose vote shall be rejected by the State, Territorial, or local election officers, and the reasons given for each such rejection; all such ballots of rejected voters, if tendered to the supervisors of election, shall be received by them; the name of the person tendering the same shall be written on the back thereof, and all such ballots so received shall be placed in a suitable envelope prepared for that purpose.

"Tenth. To make, certify, and forward, as in this act provided, all such statements, certificates, and returns of the canvass of the votes cast in his election district or voting precinct as are specially provided for herein, and such others as the chief supervisor of elections shall in accordance with now-existing laws direct and require.

"Eleventh. To make, in any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward, at any time between the Tuesday five weeks preceding the day of any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for and the day of election, a thorough and effective house-to-house canvass of the whole or any portion of any election district or voting precinct which they shall be directed by the chief supervisor of elections to visit and canvass; to ascertain by inquiry at any dwelling, building, or other place of abode in any such election district or voting precinct which they may be required to so canvass the name, age, nativity, term of residence in country, State, city, county, parish, district, or precinct, and other qualifications as a voter of every male person therein residing; to make full report, in writing, to the chief supervisor of elections of all answers and information obtained by them in response to their inquiries so made, and upon the completion of their work to file their reports with said chief supervisor.

"Twelfth. To make, in any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward, when required by the chief supervisor, a list of all such persons as shall be naturalized in any court therein, the date of their naturalization, whether as a minor or otherwise, with the residence of such persons, their place of nativity, and the name and residence of their witness, and for such purpose shall have at all times access to and the right to examine the original affidavits or applications presented or which have been presented to said courts and there filed. Such lists so made shall be filed in the office of the chief supervisor.

"Thirteenth. To inform all voters who may inquire of them in what box any of their ballots should properly be placed and to prevent, as far as possible, the depositing of any ballot in the wrong box.

"Fourteenth. To observe and scrutinize the manner in which naturalizations are being made and to aid the court in the matter of preventing fraudulent naturalizations, and for these purposes to have at all times free access to all rooms where such proceedings are being conducted.

"The provisions of this subdivision to apply only to such discreet or special supervisors as shall, from time to time, be directed and detailed by the chief supervisor of elections for this particular duty, in cities or towns having 20,000 inhabitants and upward, save that when a chief supervisor of elections shall have reason to believe that actual fraud or perjury has been, is being, or is about to be committed in the matter of naturalization in any particular city, town, village, or other place having less than 20,000 inhabitants, he shall take measures to ascertain the facts and expose and prevent the same, and in so doing may detail such supervisors of election as he may select to aid him therein, and such supervisors shall have all the power and authority conferred upon supervisors in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upward.

"Hereafter all votes cast for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress shall be counted, canvassed, certified, and returned in the manner hereinafter provided, and any State, Territorial, or municipal law or ordinance in so far as it conflicts herewith is hereby annulled.

"It shall be the duty of the State, Territorial, or local election officers in each election district or voting precinct in the United States whose duties are similar to those who are generally known as inspectors of election or as canvassers, and who will hereafter be referred to herein as inspectors of election, to count and canvass the ballots cast for such office in the manner provided by the laws of their respective States or Territories, as made to apply to the election district in which they are serving, save that in the below-mentioned particulars the methods herein set forth shall be followed, and no other.

"The counting of all such ballots shall be by tens and shall be begun and continued, as follows, until completed:

"The counting of such ballots shall begin by one of the inspectors of election counting out 10 ballots and carefully examining each name on each of said ballots. Such officer shall then pass the said 10 ballots as rapidly as counted by him to one of the supervisors of election, who shall count them in the same manner and pass them to another of the inspectors of election, who shall count them in the same manner and pass them to a third inspector of election, if there be one present, who shall count them in the same manner and pass them to the third supervisor of elections, who shall count them in the same manner and pass them to the fourth inspector of election, if there shall be one present. The chairman or acting chairman of the inspectors of election shall then call aloud the names of the persons contained in the ballots so counted and the office for which each person named therein is designated, and the poll clerks, or the State, Territorial, or local election officers answering thereto, who will be hereafter designated herein as poll clerks, shall tally the votes for each of said persons. The chairman or acting chairman of the supervisors shall then call aloud the names of the persons contained in the ballots so counted and the office for which each person named therein is designated, and each of the supervisors



of election shall tally the votes for each of such persons. When the counting of all ballots found in the congressional box for any one candidate shall be wholly completed, the poll clerks and the supervisors of election shall compare their tallies, the poll clerks with each other and the supervisors of election with each other, and then the poll clerks with the supervisors of election, and they shall ascertain the total number of ballots for the candidate so canvassed, and when it shall appear that the poll clerks and the supervisors of election both agree upon the number one of the inspectors shall announce the result in a loud voice; if the poll clerks and the supervisors of election can not agree as to the number, then the chairman or acting chairman of the inspectors of election shall in a loud voice announce the result which the poll clerks have reached, and the chairman or acting chairman of the supervisors of election shall announce the result which the United States officers have arrived at. The ballots of each candidate shall be canvassed in succession in the same manner, but the ballots containing names partly from one kind of ballots and partly from another, being those usually called 'split tickets' and those from which the name of a person proper to be voted for on such ballots has been omitted or erased, usually called 'scratched tickets,' shall then be canvassed separately by one of the inspectors of election and one of the supervisors of election, sitting between the other inspectors of election on the one side and the other supervisors of election on the other side; the inspector of election shall then call off each name and the office for which it is designated to the poll clerks, and shall then pass each ballot to the supervisor of election, who shall call off each name and the office for which it is designated to his associate supervisors. The poll clerks and the supervisors of election to whom any such ballots shall be called off shall at once make a note of the same, and when all the ballots found in the congressional box which contain a vote for a Representative or Delegate in Congress have been canvassed in the manner herein provided for, the poll clerks shall compare their tallies together and the two sets of officers shall then compare their tallies each with the other, and if they agree upon the numbers the chairman or acting chairman of the inspectors of election shall announce in a loud voice the number of votes received by each candidate on 'straight ballots,' the number received by him on the 'split' and 'scratched' ballots, and the total number of votes received by him as found in that box; if the poll clerks and the supervisors of election do not agree upon the number of ballots, then an announcement of that fact shall be made by the chairman or acting chairman of the inspectors of election and by the chairman or acting chairman of the supervisors of election, each of whom shall also announce the number of votes received by each candidate in the same manner as is provided herein in case of a failure of the poll clerks and supervisors of election to agree as to the total number of ballots received by a candidate.

"No certificate, statement, or return of the final result of the count and canvass of the votes cast for a Representative or Delegate in Congress shall be written upon, filled up, or signed by any election officer, National, State, Territorial, or local, or by any person whomsoever until the final count of all ballots cast for every other office than that of Representative or Delegate in Congress shall have been wholly completed by all persons authorized by law to count the same and the certificates, statements, and returns of the result thereof shall have been wholly made out and completed. If, during the count and canvass of the ballots contained in any box other than that intended for the reception of ballots for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress, there shall be found any ballot or ballots for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress it shall be the duty of the chairman or acting chairman of the inspectors of election to count the number of such ballots so found and then to deliver them to the chairman or acting chairman of the supervisors of election, who shall count them and immediately place them in an envelope and seal them up, marking upon the outside of the envelope the number of ballots so placed therein and the box from which they were taken.

"If at any time the whole number of ballots found in any box intended for the reception of ballots cast for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress which properly belong therein shall exceed the total number of persons who shall have voted that day in the election district, then in such case it shall be the duty of the chairman or acting chairman of the inspectors of election and of the chairman or acting chairman of the supervisors of election to place in the said congressional box all the ballots found to have been cast therein for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress, and to thoroughly mingle the same when, if such excess shall be but one ballot, one of the inspectors of election, and if such excess shall exceed one ballot, then one of the inspectors of election and one of the supervisors of election shall be blindfolded and placed with his back or their backs to the said box, from which they shall publicly draw so many ballots as shall be equal to the excess, which ballots shall be forthwith destroyed and the votes for the persons named in such withdrawn ballots shall be deducted from the votes entered for such persons on the tallies. Where the ballots drawn from any such box are to be drawn by an inspector of election and a supervisor of election, such drawing shall be done as follows: The first ballot shall be drawn by the inspector of election and the second ballot by the supervisor of election; all ballots drawn thereafter shall be drawn by each of said officers alternately.

"The canvass of the ballots as provided above shall be completed by ascertaining how many ballots of the same kind, corresponding in respect to the names of the persons thereon and the offices for which they are designated, have been received, and, the result being found, the inspectors of election shall make, in accordance with the provisions of the State, Territorial, or local laws under which they are serving as such officers, save where the same may be modified herein, all such statements, certificates, or returns as under such laws they are required to make; and the supervisors of election shall make duplicate statements of the result of the canvass, and any State, Territorial, or municipal law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; they shall securely paste or attach to each of said statements of such canvass, which statements shall be respectively numbered 1 and 2, one ballot of each kind, size, style, or form found to have been cast for each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress, and they shall state in words at full length, immediately opposite such ballot, and written partly on such ballot and partly on the paper to which it shall be pasted or attached, the whole number of all the ballots that were received which correspond as to kind, size, style, or form with the one so pasted or attached, so that one of each kind, size, style, or form of the ballots received at such election for such officers shall be pasted or attached to such statement and certificate of such canvass. If only one ballot of any kind shall be found in the boxes it shall be pasted or attached to statement No. 1, and if only two ballots of one kind are found in the boxes one shall be pasted or attached to each statement. They shall also paste or attach to statement No. 1, or shall securely seal up and forward with such statement, all the ballots containing the

name of any candidate for Representative or Delegate in Congress which shall have been rejected either by the inspectors of election or by the supervisors of election as being in whole or in part defective. Each such ballot shall have written across the back thereof, before being inclosed, a statement showing by whom it was rejected, and each of the duplicate statements shall show the whole number of votes given for each person for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress, which statement shall be written or partly written and partly printed in words at length, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects; such certificate and each sheet of paper forming part of the statement shall be subscribed by each of the supervisors of election present. If any supervisor of election desires, after subscribing the same, to say anything touching the statement so subscribed by him, he shall be at liberty to do so, but he must immediately put the same in writing, in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be inclosed with each statement so subscribed by him.

"When the inspectors of election shall have completed such statements, certificates, or returns of their count and canvass of all such ballots cast for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress as under the provisions of this act they are required to count and canvass— which certificates, statements, or returns shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the State, Territorial, or local election law applicable in the election district or voting precinct in which they are serving, save that any State, Territorial, or municipal law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, they shall show the whole number of ballots cast and canvassed for such office, and the whole number of ballots cast for each person for such office, and make separate return of all votes cast for Representative or Delegate in Congress found in boxes other than the congressional box; it shall be their duty to compare each of such statements, certificates, or returns with the other; when the supervisors of election shall have completed their statements and certificates of all such ballots as herein provided, it shall be their duty to compare each with the other, and then the said inspectors of election and the said supervisors of election shall compare each class of officers with the other class the result set forth in their respective certificates and statements.

"If differences shall be found to exist in the facts stated in said two sets of statements and certificates so compared the supervisors of election shall make a signed memorandum of the differences and attach the same to or inclose the same with their statement No. 1. The statements, certificates, or returns of the inspectors of election shall then be disposed of as provided by the State, Territorial, or local laws governing their action in the matter, and the statements and certificates of the supervisors of election shall be disposed of in the following manner:

"Each of such duplicate statements and certificates shall be inclosed in an envelope, which then shall be securely sealed, and each of the supervisors of election shall then write his name, official position, and home address across every fold at which each envelope, if unfastened, could be opened. The envelope containing statements and certificates No. 1 shall then be directed on the outside to the chief supervisor of elections, under whom the supervisors of election who made the statements or certificates so inclosed shall be serving. The envelope containing statement and certificate No. 2 shall be directed to the clerk of the United States circuit court for the same judicial district as that which the chief supervisor, to whom statement and certificate No. 1 is sent, represents. The tallies of the supervisors of election shall also be inclosed in another envelope, which shall be securely sealed, similarly signed across each fold, and directed to the same chief supervisor of elections. All such sealed envelopes must then be taken by the supervisors of election, or such one or more of them as shall be designated by the chief supervisor of elections, and at the earliest moment thereafter, and within 24 hours from the close of the canvass of the ballots, must be deposited in the mail.

"It shall be the duty of each of the officers to whom, by the laws of the United States, any statements, certificates, tallies, or other papers or documents mentioned in the preceding section shall be addressed to receive and carefully preserve all such envelopes, papers, and documents. The one forwarded the clerk of the circuit court of the United States in any judicial district shall not be opened until such time and place as the same may be lawfully opened. The envelopes addressed to the chief supervisor of elections and received by him shall be at once opened upon their receipt, and the papers therein contained, together with the envelopes, shall be together preserved and filed. From the papers so received the chief supervisor shall tabulate, for presentation and reference to the United States board of canvassers of the congressional vote, the results as they appear therefrom in each congressional district under his jurisdiction in which this act has been enforced.

"If any one or more of the supervisors of election assigned for service in any election district shall from any cause at any time be absent or unable to perform and discharge any duty imposed upon him by the laws of the United States, his or their place shall, if possible, be at once filled by the chief supervisor of elections as provided by law, but, until it shall be so filled by another supervisor or other supervisors, all the duties imposed or required by law to be performed by the supervisors of election shall devolve upon and be performed by such one or more supervisors as are present at such election district or voting precinct, and such supervisor or supervisors shall at the time, if possible, report any absentee, and if not possible then so to do then immediately after the close of the canvass of votes he or they shall make and sign a report as to such absentee or absentees and the hours of their absence and inclose it with their tallies to the chief supervisor of elections.

"If in any election district or voting precinct, where supervisors of election have been appointed as provided in this act, no polls shall be opened as required by the laws of the State within one hour from the time such polls should be opened, then it shall be the duty of the supervisors present to open the polls for the reception of ballots for Representative or Delegate in Congress only. They shall conduct said election as provided by the laws of the State in which the election is held, save where the same are modified, annulled, or changed by the laws of the United States, and shall make, in addition to the statements and certificates required by the laws of the United States, such number of statements, certificates, or returns of the count and canvass of all such ballots as are by the State or Territorial election laws required, and such returns shall be made to such authorities as are provided in such State or Territorial laws. The returns so made under State or Territorial laws shall each be accompanied by a statement of the circumstances under which such election was held, and the returns so made shall be received, tabulated, canvassed, and certified and declared by the proper local, State, or Territorial authorities the same as if the election had been held and conducted by the State, Territorial, or local election officers.



"It shall be the duty of each chief supervisor of election, on or before the 1st day of September next following the passage of this act, to cause a judge of the circuit court of the United States in his judicial district to be informed in writing that it is necessary that the circuit court should be opened for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this section.

"It shall be the duty of the circuit judge who shall be so informed, on or before the 1st day of October next following the date of any communication containing such information, to personally open and hold a circuit court of the United States in such judicial district in such one of the States comprising his judicial circuit as shall be most convenient to him, and within 10 days thereafter the said circuit court, so held by said circuit judge, shall, for each State within the said judicial circuit, appoint three persons of good standing and repute, citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the State for which they shall be appointed, who shall be known as the United States board of canvassers of the congressional vote within and for the State for which they shall be appointed; one of said three persons shall, when appointed, be named as chairman of the board. Such persons shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty and to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. They shall each hold their office so long as faithful and capable, and not more than two of them shall belong to the same political party; they shall each receive a salary of \$15 a day for each day actually employed in the work of canvassing the statements and certificates of ballots cast at any election, general or special, for a Representative or Delegate in Congress and a further sum of \$5 per day for their personal expenses. They shall have a seal and may appoint a clerk, who shall receive \$12 a day for his services and expenses while actually in attendance upon said board. As a board it shall be the duty of such appointees of the said circuit court to convene on the 15th day of November of each even year, unless the same shall fall upon Sunday, when they shall convene on the following day. In case of a special election they shall convene one week from the day of such special election. They shall so convene at such place in their State as shall be most convenient for them, which place must, however, be a place where a term of the circuit court of the United States is by law regularly held, and there proceed to finally canvass and tabulate the votes which shall have been stated and certified as cast for Representative or Delegate in Congress in each congressional district in their State in and throughout which this act shall have been enforced, and not elsewhere, and shall declare and certify the result of the election thereof in each such district.

"For the purposes aforesaid they shall use the statements and certificates and such accompanying papers, if any, as shall have been forwarded to the clerk of the circuit court of the United States in the several judicial districts in their State, and the same shall be, by such officers, produced before the said board for such purpose; when opened by the chairman or acting chairman of the said board he shall mark each separate sheet of each such statement and certificate as shall be contained therein with the initials of his name. The said board may also require the production before it of such certificates and statements and such accompanying papers and tallies filed with the several chief supervisors of elections in the same judicial districts as shall be necessary, for examination and comparison by said board, where it shall appear by a comparison of the tabulated returns furnished for their inspection and reference by such chief supervisors, as provided in this act, with the statements and certificates filed with the several clerks of the circuit courts, that there are discrepancies or errors existing. It shall also be authorized and empowered to summon and compel the attendance before it of the supervisors of election who served on election day in any election district in and from which there shall be found to exist incomplete, imperfect, or inconsistent certificates and statements, and to examine such officers for the purpose of ascertaining whether such certificates and statements are imperfect or inconsistent and of arriving at the facts. Any supervisor of election who shall fail, neglect, or refuse, without good and sufficient excuse, to obey any summons of said board to so attend at the time and place required therein, shall be liable to arrest, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The marshal of the United States in the judicial district in which any such board of canvassers shall be convened shall detail one of his deputies to attend its sessions and preserve order thereat. Such marshal shall, by his deputies, serve all summonses of said board.

"The determination arrived at and stated in the declarations and certificates of any such United States board of canvassers shall, as to each such congressional district, be at once made public, and the declaration and certificate for each congressional district shall be made in triplicate, be signed by each member of the board, and have affixed thereto the seal of said board; one shall be filed in the office of the chief supervisor of elections, under whose supervision the congressional district covered by it was, together with all the papers and documents used, or which might by law be used, before such board for the purpose of ascertaining, declaring, and certifying the result in said congressional district; another shall be forwarded by mail to the person found by them to have been elected, addressed to him at his place of residence; the third copy shall be similarly forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States at Washington. In case no person be found duly elected in any district a certificate of that fact shall be made by said board in triplicate, under their hands and seals, and forwarded as follows: One to the governor of the State, another to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the third to the proper chief supervisor of elections.

"The final declaration and certificate of said board as to the result in each and every congressional district shall be completed and transmitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, and in no event later than the last day of the month in which by law said board is to convene.

"Upon the receipt by the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the declaration and certificate of any United States board of canvassers of the congressional vote as to the election of any Representative or Delegate in Congress it shall be the duty of that officer to open and file the same in his office. If by such declaration and certificate it shall appear that another and different person has been elected as a Representative or Delegate in Congress than the person certified as elected by such officer or officers of the State in which such congressional district is situated, whose duty it is by the laws of the State to make such certificate, then the person so certified as elected by the declaration and certificate of the United States board of canvassers shall be, by the said Clerk of the House of Representatives, placed upon the rolls of persons elected as Representatives or Delegates

in Congress, and the provisions of existing law respecting the names of persons who shall be placed upon the roll of the House of Representatives by the Clerk thereof are modified to the extent herein provided, and to such extent only. Any Clerk of the House of Representatives who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to place upon the roll of Representatives and Delegates elect the name of any person entitled to be placed thereon as provided by the laws of the United States, shall be liable to arrest, and upon conviction of such neglect, failure, or refusal, shall be punished by a fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be forever disqualified from holding thereafter any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

"The Attorney General of the United States shall seasonably before every election cause to be prepared and furnished all such blanks and forms as may be needed for the complete performance of their duties by the United States boards of canvassers of the congressional vote in this act provided for and shall furnish and supply the same to them; the accounts for such compensation and expenses as are provided by law for the members of the United States boards of canvassers of the congressional vote, and for the clerk of any such board, shall be, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, allowed and paid each such member and clerk, upon his oath as to his days of service and the certificate of the chairman of any such board as to the correctness of the account of any member or clerk of that board of which he shall be chairman; such allowance and payment shall be made from the permanent appropriation therefor provided by law.

"Any United States board of canvassers appointed under the provisions of this act for any State may in all cases act by a majority of its members, but in case either of them dissents from any decision, act, or certificate of his associates he may annex a certificate of such dissent and of his reasons therefor to each of the triplicate certificates and declarations of said board, and the same shall be transmitted therewith.

"Supervisors of election in any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward shall be entitled to compensation for not more than 12 days; in such other places in which there is a registration for not more than six days, and where there is no registration for not more than three days; within such limits there shall be allowed and paid them, in any city or town having 100,000 inhabitants or upward, \$5 per day for each day of actual service other than the day of election, and for election day \$10, and in all other places for each day of actual service \$5 per day. Special deputy marshals shall be allowed and paid for each day of actual service, not exceeding eight days, the sum of \$5 per day. The chief supervisor of elections may require from each supervisor of election a written report of the day or days upon which he served, which report shall be filed in his office and shall be compared with such other records relating thereto as shall be found therein; the result of the comparison so made shall be the basis of the chief supervisor's certificate as to the period of service of the several supervisors of election. The marshal of the United States in any judicial district who shall appoint any special deputy marshals shall require of each of them a similar report of the day or days upon which he served; he shall pay all supervisors of election and special deputy marshals in his judicial district upon their oath as to their service, and his accounts for all such payments shall be presented, examined, and certified as now provided by law. Every supervisor of election who shall have faithfully performed his duty as such officer shall be exempt from all jury duty in the United States courts in the judicial district in which he served for the period of one year from the date of his qualification as a supervisor; but no supervisor of election and no special deputy marshal who shall fail to fully perform and discharge each day, when on duty, all the duties required of him shall be entitled to pay for any day when he shall have so failed.

"No person shall be appointed a special deputy marshal who shall not be able to read and write the English language. Special deputy marshals, when required by the chief supervisor of elections, shall aid and assist the supervisors of elections in making the house canvass provided for in this act; the number of special deputy marshals who may under any provision of law be appointed for election purposes shall be determined from time to time at conferences between the marshal and the chief supervisor of elections, and no other or greater number of special deputies shall be appointed than the chief supervisor of election shall from time to time certify to be, in his opinion, necessary to observe the manner in which the election officers are discharging their duties to enforce the election laws of the United States and to prevent frauds and irregularities in naturalization. In the making of assignments of such special deputy marshals as shall be appointed the marshal shall be governed by the request of the chief supervisor of elections, and it is further made the duty of the special deputy marshals, and each of them is hereby required, if directed by the chief supervisor of elections, to take charge of such returns of the canvass of the votes found in any box which under existing law the chief supervisor may require to be made to him by the supervisors of election as rapidly as the canvass of each box is completed and the returns thereof are made out and signed by the supervisors, and to at once, in such manner and at such place as the chief supervisor shall direct, safely deliver to him all such returns so intrusted to their care and custody; one-third of the special deputy marshals appointed in any authorized place must and shall be taken and named from such lists of persons as shall be forwarded the marshal by the chief supervisor of elections, and the office of every chief supervisor of elections shall be in the city, town, or other place in which he resides, and if therein there shall be a public building, the property of the United States, it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to assign to the use of such officer such necessary rooms therein as shall not be needed and occupied by the courts of the United States, the judges and clerks thereof, the district attorney, the marshal of the United States, and the post office—to the exclusion of all other occupants; if the said Secretary shall not be able in any such city, town, or other place so to assign the necessary rooms for the use and occupancy of any such chief supervisor of elections in such building, then, and in that event, he shall assign him therein room at least sufficient for his use as a record room, and shall fit the same up in a suitable manner for such use and shall then hire and furnish for him the necessary and requisite rooms for his office and working use in such other building in said city as may be selected by said chief supervisor and agreed to by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the annual rent of such rooms so hired and the cost of furnishing the same shall be paid by the said Secretary from the Treasury of the United States from the permanent appropriation provided by law therefor; and the same action as to hiring and furnishing offices for a chief supervisor shall be had and taken in any such city, town, or other place of residence of a chief supervisor in which



there shall be no public building, the property of the United States, and a portion of which shall be occupied by the courts or the post office.

"The chief supervisor of elections in any judicial district shall prepare and furnish all blank applications for the use of those who may desire to be appointed supervisors of election, blank lists for use in presenting the names of eligible persons to the circuit court, envelopes and stationery for his office use and for the use of the supervisors of election, and all blanks, forms, books, certificates, reports, statements, returns, and instructions necessary for his own use or the use and direction of the supervisors of election within his jurisdiction or the use of the special deputy marshals, when aiding the supervisors of elections as herein required or provided for; also all such maps of congressional and election district boundaries in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upward as may be necessary for his own use or the use of the supervisors of election, and such county and other maps as he may need for his guidance in dealing with official matters within his jurisdiction; he shall file all applications for appointment as supervisors of elections, all oaths of office of supervisors of election and special deputy marshals, all returns of the canvass of votes, all reports, and all statements and certificates of the canvass of votes, all tally sheets, poll lists, and all other papers contemplated, allowed, or made requisite by the provisions of this act, together with all letters and telegrams received by him in his official capacity relating to election matters; he shall keep and file copies of his official letters and telegrams sent upon the same matters.

"Upon the passage of this act the term of office of any chief supervisor of elections, who shall also be a clerk of either the circuit or district court, or both, in any judicial district, shall at once cease and determine, and thereafter no person shall be appointed a chief supervisor of elections who is, nor shall any person hold the office of chief supervisor of elections who shall be appointed a clerk or deputy clerk of any circuit or district court of the United States; and in any judicial district in and for which no chief supervisor of election shall have heretofore been appointed, or in which there shall, any time after the passage of this act, be a vacancy in such office, it shall be the duty of the circuit court therein to appoint from among the circuit court commissioners one of such officers the chief supervisor of elections in and for the judicial district for which he is a commissioner; and each such chief supervisor of elections and each chief supervisor of elections now in office and not disqualified or removed by the provisions of this act shall, so long as faithful and capable, hold such office and perform and discharge the duties imposed upon him by any law of the United States.

"It shall be the duty of each chief supervisor of elections, within not less than 14 days of the day of election, to forward to the marshal of the United States in his judicial district an estimate of such amount of money as will cover the pay of the supervisors of election for their services. Such estimate shall be immediately forwarded by the marshal to the Attorney General of the United States, whose duty it shall be, without delay, and before the day of election, to cause to be deposited in a subtreasury or in a Government depository in the judicial district from which the estimate shall be sent, to the credit of the marshal of the United States for said district, the sum of money so estimated to be required. Such money so deposited shall, with all possible promptness and dispatch, and within not exceeding 20 days after the day of election, be paid by the marshal to the supervisors of election in such sums as shall be shown by the certificate of the chief supervisor of elections to be due them. Such certificate shall be attached to a pay roll, which shall include as far as practicable, at the time made, the names of all the supervisors who served and the days of such service, and a duplicate of such certificate and pay roll shall be filed in the office of the chief supervisor. Any chief supervisor of elections may at any time and from time to time subsequent to the making of the estimate hereinabove provided for make a further estimate, if the preceding one shall be found not to be sufficient, and it shall be similarly forwarded, similarly treated, and as near as may be as to time similarly disbursed. Payments to supervisors of election shall, in each instance, be made by check drawn to the order of the supervisor of election to whom the sum called for is due and payable.

"All notices, lists, applications, appointments, oaths of office, returns of registry, reports, poll books or lists, tally sheets, returns of house canvass, verification reports, returns of the canvass of votes and also all statements and certificates of the canvass of all votes cast at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is voted for, and all other documents contemplated, authorized, or required under any law of the United States relating to elections to be made or kept by the chief supervisor of elections, by the supervisors of election, or the special deputy marshals, or which are authorized or required under any law of the United States to be filed with the chief supervisor of elections, are hereby made records of his office, and to the end that they may be preserved, both for reference and the most speedy use and service, they shall be fully entered of record in either index or tabular form, or both such forms of entering may together be employed in entering any record; but no entering of record of the reports of the house canvass provided for in this act shall extend beyond the block number and the number or name of the election and ward or assembly district, and the name and residence of those males who are shown to be 21 years of age and upward and who claim the right to vote; nor shall there be any entering of record of the contents of any statement and certificate of the supervisors of election originally filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the United States, and subsequently filed with the chief supervisor of elections by the United States board of canvassers in this act provided for, nor of the tallies of the supervisors of election, and the only entering of record which shall be made of the statements and certificates forwarded to the chief supervisor of elections under the provisions of this act shall be in tabular form. There shall be allowed and paid to the chief supervisor of elections for his services as such officer the following compensation, apart from and in excess of all fees allowed by law for the performance of any duty as circuit court commissioner: For filing and caring for every return, report, application, oath of office, or other paper or document contemplated, authorized, or required to be filed with or by him, under any law of the United States, 10 cents; for affixing a seal to any certificate order of detail or assignment or any report required to be made by him under any law of the United States, 20 cents; for entering of record in such form as is by law provided by law the records of his office, 15 cents per folio; for arranging and transmitting to Congress any report, statement, return, record, or examination authorized or required by law to be so transmitted, and for tabulating and transmitting to the proper national board of canvassers of the congressional vote such tables as by law he is authorized or required to so tabulate and transmit, 15 cents for each folio; for any copy thereof or of any paper on file in his office, a like sum; and there shall be allowed and refunded to him in his accounts upon the vouchers therefor all bills

paid by him for the printing and furnishing of the various forms, blanks, certificates, instructions, books, maps, and record and index volumes required for his use or the use of the supervisors of election, or which may be authorized herein, together with all bills paid by him for envelopes or other stationery authorized or necessary to be purchased and for telegraph or telephone service, or both, but no chief supervisor of elections shall be entitled to any fee for drawing instructions to supervisors or for furnishing any copy thereof to any supervisor, but he shall prepare all such instructions and cause them to be printed and distributed.

"The chief supervisor of elections shall, in his capacity of circuit court commissioner, have full power and authority to administer the oaths of office and of service to supervisors of election and special deputy marshals, and such oaths shall be administered by him or by such one or more of the circuit court commissioners in his judicial district as he shall from time to time designate; and such commissioner or commissioners shall have full power and authority to administer all such oaths, and shall administer them, and there shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Treasury to any circuit court commissioner who shall, under the provisions of this section, administer such oaths of office, or of service, the sum of 10 cents for administering each such oath and 15 cents for certifying to the same; and every chief supervisor shall issue to each supervisor of elections who, under the provisions of this act, is exempted from jury duty a certificate under seal showing such service and exemption.

"The circuit court of the United States in any judicial district may, upon the request of the chief supervisor of elections, appoint such one of the circuit court commissioners as such chief supervisor shall designate, unless there be some good and substantial reason why such appointment should not be made, to be deputy chief supervisor of elections. Such deputy shall perform and discharge from time to time all such duties as shall be assigned him by the chief supervisor of elections, and shall, in the absence, illness, resignation, removal, or death of the chief supervisor, act in his place; the said circuit court may also, upon the request of the chief supervisor of elections in any such judicial district, appoint such person as the said chief supervisor of elections shall designate, unless there shall exist some good and substantial reason why such appointment should not be made, as chief clerk of the chief supervisor's office. Such chief clerk shall perform and discharge from time to time all such duties as shall be assigned him by the chief supervisor or the deputy chief supervisor when acting as chief supervisor, and the compensation of such deputy chief supervisor and such chief clerk shall be such as shall be agreed upon between each such officer and the chief supervisor of elections and shall be borne by the chief supervisor.

"In the matter of the accounts of chief supervisors of elections, it is hereby provided that such accounts, both for services rendered and bills paid, may be rendered from time to time, either as a whole or in part, but when only partly rendered shall so state, and when made out shall be presented to either the circuit or district judge in the district in which the chief supervisor acts; they shall be sworn to before such judge, who shall have the right and authority to examine the chief supervisor under oath as to the work done, the accuracy of the count of such work, and the fees charged for the respective services; that after such examination and such inspection of the chief supervisor's office as the judge may deem necessary to make to satisfy himself that the work has been actually done and the fees charged therefor are those provided by law and the bills annexed are by law properly chargeable and have been actually and necessarily incurred and paid, it shall be his duty to certify the said accounts in the following words and figures, to wit:

"In the matter of the accounts of \_\_\_\_\_, as chief supervisor of elections for the \_\_\_\_\_ district of \_\_\_\_\_ for the election held in \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at which Representatives in Congress were voted for.

"\_\_\_\_\_, chief supervisor of elections for the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, having this day presented to me in duplicate his accounts (in whole or in part, as the case may be) as chief supervisor for the election hereinabove mentioned, I hereby certify that I have examined the same and have also examined the said \_\_\_\_\_ under oath, as to the work performed by him and the extent and amount of the same, as well as the mode adopted by him in ascertaining the amount of the work so done and charged for by him; and being satisfied by my examination of him and of the work for which he has charged that the same has been actually done, that the fees charged therefor are the statutory fees, and that the bills annexed to said account are lawfully charged to the United States, have been actually and necessarily incurred, and have been paid, I do approve and allow the said accounts in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_.

"\_\_\_\_\_, Judge."

"Such accounts, made in whole or in part after such certification, approval, and allowance by a circuit or district judge, shall be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States for payment, and it shall be the duty of such accounting officers of the Treasury as shall have cognizance thereof to treat the same as 'special,' and to allow, state, and pay the same without delay as approved and allowed by the judge who passed them, save that any clerical errors found in figures or footings may be corrected by them. Suit may be brought by any chief supervisor for the whole or any portion of any account therefor either in the Court of Claims or in the circuit court in his judicial district, and from the judgment of said court, or any part thereof, either party to the action may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the amount thereof; unless such appeal shall be taken within 30 days from the rendition of judgment by the court in which suit was brought the full amount of the judgment shall at once be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Treasury from the permanent appropriation for chief supervisors' fees; all suits involving the fees of chief supervisors and the compensation of supervisors and special deputy marshals shall, in all courts of the United States, be preferred causes and shall be heard and disposed of without delay; and all judgments in such cases must be promptly paid by the accounting officers of the Treasury from the permanent appropriation provided for the payment of such officers. All the provisions of this section shall also apply to all accounts of United States commissioners for services rendered in cases arising under the election laws of the United States, save such as relate to their certification and approval, and their payment from any permanent appropriation.

"So much of section 3689 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title 41, 'appropriations,' as relates to 'the permanent annual appropriation' for 'fees of supervisors of election' and is contained under the head 'judicial' and subhead 'miscellaneous,' is hereby repealed, and the same shall hereafter read as follows:



## " MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.

"Accounts of chief supervisors of elections for fees and disbursements provided by law, and for the rent and furnishing of all needed office accommodations for such officers, compensation of supervisors of election and special deputy marshals, and compensation and expenses of the United States boards of canvassers of the congressional votes, and their clerk.

"To pay chief supervisors of elections compensation and disbursements apart from and in excess of all fees allowed by law for the performance of any duty as circuit commissioners, and to pay rents and bills for furnishing all needed office accommodations for such officers.

"To pay supervisors of election and special deputy marshals compensation.

"To pay the compensation and expenses of the several United States boards of canvassers and their clerks, as the same is fixed by law.

"Whenever it shall appear by affidavit that errors have occurred in the determination of any board of canvassers, either national, State, Territorial, county, or other local board in any State or Territory in the matter of the votes cast for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, the circuit court of the United States in the judicial district in which any such board of canvassers shall have met and acted in respect thereto may, by order, require any such board to correct such errors or show cause why such correction should not be made, and, in the event of the failure of any such board to make such correction or show cause as aforesaid, the said court may compel any such board, by writ of mandamus, to correct such errors; and if any such board of canvassers shall have made its determination and dissolved, such court may compel it to reconvene for the purpose of making such corrections. For the purpose of making such corrections as the court shall order the meeting of any such board of canvassers shall be deemed a continuation of its regular session, and the statements and certificates shall be made and filed as the court shall direct; and, so far as the same shall vary from the original certificates and statements, the statements and certificates made under the order of said circuit court shall stand in lieu thereof, and shall in all places be treated with the same effect as if such corrected statement had been a part of the original required by law.

"For the purpose of service of papers and other proceedings any such board of canvassers, as organized and existing at the time of making the original canvass, shall be deemed a continuing board so far as all matters connected with the canvass of the votes cast for a Representative or Delegate in Congress are concerned, any State, Territorial, or municipal law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Any marshal or deputy marshal, or any warden or keeper of any jail, prison, or penitentiary to which United States prisoners are committed, or in which any such prisoners are or may be confined pending trial, who shall refuse or decline to receive and safely keep any prisoner committed to his custody under any warrant or other process of any judge of any court of the United States or any circuit court commissioner, upon conviction thereof shall, for every such refusal, be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sections 643, 645, 1988, 2017 to 2024, both inclusive, and sections 2027, 5521, and 5523 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and each and every section of the Revised Statutes of the United States under title 24, 'Civil rights,' which section or the purport thereof came from the act of May 31, 1870, chapter 114, volume 16, Statutes at Large of the United States, and all sections of title 26, of said Revised Statutes, 'The elective franchise,' which sections or the purport thereof came from the said act of May 31, 1870, just above referred to, or from the act of February 28, 1871, chapter 99, volume 16, Statutes at Large of the United States, save such sections of either of said titles as are herein specifically repealed, are each and every of them hereby made a part of this act, and their provisions are made to refer and apply to this act with the same force and effect as if it was specifically mentioned or referred to therein, save as the same shall be changed or modified by the terms of this act.

"Sections 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2025, 2026, 2028, 2029, 2031, of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, 'The elective franchise,' are each and every of them hereby repealed, so far as future elections at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be voted for, but the repeal by this act of any specified section or part of a section of the Revised Statutes shall in no wise affect any officer or any individual, any complaint or indictment, or any trial which may be had, any right of any accused person, any verdict, sentence, or appeal therefrom, or any matter whatsoever where the right or wrong of any action taken, any duty performed, any complaint made, any indictment found, any trial had, any verdict rendered, any sentence imposed, or any appeal therefrom which has been or may be taken, or any fee, account, or compensation of any officer provided for under any of said sections or any as yet unrepresented, or any unadjusted account, or any claim pending or which may be made, or any suit begun or which may be begun or continued, or any appeal now pending on any account or claim or on any which may be hereafter taken, or the payment of any such fee, account, or compensation, or any question, claim, or right whatsoever, arising from any act or work done where the same accrued, was done, performed, discharged, or arose from or with respect to any matter connected with any election or registration thereafter held prior to the passage of this act, and all unrepresented accounts as well as all accounts which have not been finally acted upon at the time of the passage of this act and not in suit shall be adjusted and paid in accordance with the provisions hereof.

"Whenever an election for a Representative or Delegate in Congress is held it shall be the duty of the State, Territorial, or local election officers in each election district, any State, Territorial, or municipal law to the contrary notwithstanding, to label or attach to the front of the box in which the ballots for such office are by law to be deposited such suitable inscription as shall clearly indicate that such ballots are to be there deposited; and it shall be the duty of such election officers and each of them, any State, Territorial, or municipal law to the contrary notwithstanding, to identify and point out to any voter who may inquire therefor the proper box for the reception of ballots for a Representative or Delegate in Congress. The box provided for the reception of votes for a Representative or Delegate in Congress shall at all times on the day of election, any State, Territorial, or municipal law to the contrary notwithstanding, be kept upon a shelf, table, or counter in plain sight of electors, easy of access to them, and at such height only as will enable the election officers or the voter, as the State, Territorial, or local election law may be, to easily and readily deposit the proper ballots therein, and as will per-

mit all election officers, National, State, or Territorial, and the electors, to see that the ballots of the latter, when voting, are, in fact, placed therein; nor shall any such box at any time during the day of election, any State, Territorial, or municipal law to the contrary notwithstanding, be shifted, changed, or otherwise moved from the place in which, under this act, it may properly be placed at the opening of the polls, nor shall it be removed from the room or from the place therein, which, under this act, it shall during the hours provided for the reception of ballots have occupied, at any time during the day or night of election until all ballots cast for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, in whatever box they may have been placed or found, shall have been fully ascertained, tallied, counted, and canvassed, and the statements and certificates therefor have been made out, signed, and sealed as provided herein.

"Every person charged with any duty with regard to any election of Member of Congress, whether appointed by authority of the United States or of any State or Territory, who shall willfully and for the purpose of affecting such election, or the results thereof, or the ascertaining or declaration of the votes for any candidate at the same, fail to perform any of the duties required of him by law, or who shall purposely or willfully practice, either alone or in combination with any other person, any fraud, or who shall for such purpose make any false certificate, or who shall for such purpose place in any ballot box, or among the ballots lawfully cast at such election, any ballot or pretended ballot not so lawfully cast, or remove from any ballot box or from the ballots so lawfully cast any ballot which had been lawfully cast, shall be punishable by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Any person who shall bribe, or offer to bribe, any voter at any election for Member of Congress by the gift, offer, or promise of any money or other thing of value, in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting for any person for such office, and any voter who shall accept any such bribe, offer, or promise, or who shall vote or refrain from voting in consequence of such bribe, offer, or promise, and any person who shall bribe or offer to bribe any officer charged with any duty in regard to said election, or the registration of voters for the same, or the counting of the ballots cast at the same, or ascertaining or declaring the result thereof, by the gift, offer, or promise of any money or other thing of value, in order to induce such officer to do any unlawful or fraudulent act to affect such election or the ascertainment or declaration of the result thereof, or to refrain from doing any duty with which such officer may be by law charged, for the sake of affecting such election, ascertainment, or declaration, and any such officer who shall in consequence of such bribe, offer, or promise do any such unlawful or fraudulent act, or refrain from doing any such duty with which he may be so lawfully charged, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Representatives or Delegates in Congress shall be chosen in the several States in the year 1890, and every second year thereafter, at the times and places and in the manner now provided by the laws of such States, respectively, except so far as the manner of such election is altered by this act, and except so far as the places for voting at such elections in the several States may hereafter be changed according to the laws thereof. The regulations as to such elections in the several States are hereby so altered as to conform hereto.

"This act shall not prevent any State from providing by law, if it see fit, that ballots shall be provided at the public expense, containing the names of such candidates for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress as may have been nominated by qualified voters in the congressional district, and from providing suitable regulations for ascertaining such nomination and for screening from observation the vote of each voter and keeping the same secret, save as herein provided.

"Whenever under the law of any State any State or local election officer or other person at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for is permitted to accompany a voter into any booth or other place provided for the voter to prepare his ballot, it shall be the right and duty of one of the supervisors of election to accompany any such voter to such booth and to render him such assistance in the preparation of his ballot as the voter shall request of him.

"Section 2, chapter 52, acts of 1879, is hereby amended by striking out all after the words 'by the clerk of such court' as far as and including the words 'placed therein.'

"The provisions of the following sections shall be considered as naming and constituting offenses against the laws of the United States when committed at any registration or revision of registration of voters for, or when committed at, any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress of the United States is to be voted for, and such offenses shall be punishable in the courts of the United States as described in this act.

"If at any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in Congress, or if at any meeting of any board of inspectors of election, or if at any time any officer of registration at any meeting held for such purpose, or for a revision thereof, or for adding to any registration the name of any person, or for striking therefrom any name under and in pursuance of the laws of any State or Territory, any person shall falsely personate an elector or other person and register or attempt or offer to register in the name of such elector or other person; or if any person shall knowingly or fraudulently register or offer or attempt or make application to register in or under the name of any other person, or in or under any false, assumed, or fictitious name, or in or under any name not his own; or shall fraudulently register or attempt or offer to register in any election district or voting precinct not having a lawful right to register therein; or shall knowingly or willfully do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently, by false impersonation or otherwise, or by any unlawful means cause or procure, or attempt to cause or procure, the name of any qualified voter in any election district or voting precinct to be erased or stricken from any register of the voters of such district or precinct, made in pursuance of the laws of any State or Territory, or otherwise than is by such laws provided; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or other unlawful means prevent, hinder, or delay any person having a lawful right to register or to be registered from duly exercising such right; or who shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently compel or induce, or attempt to offer to compel or induce, by such means, or any unlawful means, any supervisor of election, inspector of election, or other officer of registration, in any election district or voting precinct, to register or admit to registration any person not lawfully entitled to registration in such district or precinct, or to register any false,



assumed, or fictitious name, or any name of any person, except as provided in such laws; or shall knowingly or willfully or fraudulently interfere with, hinder, or delay any supervisor of election, inspector of election, or other officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or counsel, advise, or induce, or attempt to induce any such supervisor, inspector, or other officer to refuse or neglect to comply with or to perform his duties, or to violate any law prescribing or regulating the same, or shall aid, counsel, procure, or advise any voter, person, supervisor of election, inspector of election, or other officer of registration, to do any act forbidden by the laws of the United States or of the State or Territory in which the act committed is forbidden, or by any of said laws constituted an offense, providing such act is not permitted by the laws of the United States, or to omit to do any act by any of such laws directed to be done, providing such act is not permitted by the laws of the United States, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

"That if at any election for a Representative or Delegate in Congress any person shall falsely personate any elector or other person, and vote, or attempt to offer to vote, in, under, or upon the name of such elector or other person, or shall vote or attempt to vote in, under, or upon the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in, under, or upon any false, assumed, or fictitious name, or in, under, or upon any name not his own; or shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently vote more than once for any candidate for the same office, except as authorized by law, or shall so vote or attempt or offer to vote in any election district or voting precinct without having a lawful right to vote therein, or shall vote more than once, or vote in more than one election district or voting precinct, or, having once voted, shall vote or attempt or offer to vote again; or shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently do any unlawful act to secure a right, or an opportunity to vote for himself or for any other person, or shall by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, or reward, or offer or promise thereof, unlawfully, either directly or indirectly, influence, or attempt to influence, any elector in giving his vote, or prevent or hinder, or attempt to prevent or hinder, any qualified voter from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce, or attempt to induce, any such voter to refuse to exercise any such right; or shall by any such means, or otherwise, compel or induce, or attempt to compel or induce, any supervisor of election, inspector of election, or other officer of election, in any election district, to receive the vote of any person not legally qualified or entitled to vote at the said election in such district or precinct, or shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently interfere with, delay, or hinder, in any manner, any supervisor of election, inspector of election, poll clerk, or other officer of election in the discharge of his duties; or by any of such means or other unlawful means knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently counsel, advise, induce, or attempt to induce, any supervisor of election, inspector of election, poll clerk, or other officer of election whose duty it is to ascertain, proclaim, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or to give or make any certificate, document, report, return, or other evidence in relation thereto, to refuse or neglect to comply with his duty, or to violate any law regulating the same, or to receive the vote of any person in any election district or voting precinct not entitled to vote therein, or to refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote therein; or shall aid, counsel, or advise, procure, or assist any voter or person, whether an officer of election or otherwise, to do any act unauthorized by law or by law forbidden, or constituted an offense, or to omit to do any act by law directed to be done, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished for each and every such offense by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

"If at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for any poll clerk or any other officer of election, either National, State, Territorial, or local, performing the duties of poll clerk, shall willfully keep a false poll list, or shall knowingly insert in his poll list any false statement, or any name or statement, or any check, letter, or mark, except such as are by the laws of the United States or of the State or Territory provided, and are by the laws of the United States not prohibited, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

"If, at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, any inspector or other officer of election shall willfully exclude any vote duly tendered for a candidate for Representative or Delegate in Congress, knowing that the person offering the same is lawfully entitled to vote at such election, or shall willfully receive a vote for any such candidate from any person knowing that such person is not a qualified voter, such inspector or other officer of election shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not more than two years.

"Every supervisor of election, inspector of election, member of any board of canvassers, messenger, poll clerk, or other officer authorized to take part in or perform any duty in relation to any canvass or official statement of the votes cast at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for who shall willfully make any false canvass of any votes cast for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, or who shall make, sign, publish, or deliver any false return of such votes, or any false certificate or statement of the result of such election, knowing the same to be false, or who shall willfully deface, destroy, or conceal any statement or certificate entrusted to his care or custody, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not less than two nor more than five years.

"If any person not authorized by law so to do shall, at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, knowingly and willfully put, or cause to be put, any ballot or ballots for a Member or Delegate in Congress, or other paper having a semblance thereof, into any box used at such election for the reception of such votes, or if any such inspector shall knowingly and willfully cause or permit any ballots to be in such box at the opening of the polls and before voting shall have commenced, or shall knowingly and willfully or fraudulently put any ballot, or other paper having the semblance thereof, into any such box at any such election, unless the same shall be offered by an elector; or if any such inspector or other officer or person shall fraudulently, during the canvass of such ballots, in any manner change, substitute, or alter any ballot taken from such box then being canvassed, or from any such box which has not been canvassed, or shall remove any ballot or semblance therefrom, or add any ballot, or semblance thereof, to the ballots taken from such box then being canvassed or from any such box which has not been canvassed, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony,

and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

"If any inspector of election, poll clerk, or other officer of registration, revision of registration, election, or canvass, of whom any duty is required by any law of the State or Territory in which he shall be serving at an election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, shall be guilty of any willful neglect of such duty or of any corrupt or fraudulent conduct or practice in the execution of the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not more than five years.

"Every inspector of election, poll clerk, or other person or officer having the custody of any record, register of votes, or copy thereof, oath, return of votes, certificates, poll list, or any paper, document, or evidence of any description relating to the election of a Representative or Delegate in Congress, and which is directed by the laws of the State or Territory in which he shall be serving to be made, filed, or preserved, who is guilty of stealing, willfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, falsifying, or fraudulently removing or secreting the whole or any part thereof, or who shall fraudulently make any entry, erasure, or alteration therein, except as allowed and directed by law, or who permits any other person so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished for each and every such offense by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding five years, and shall, in addition thereto, forfeit his office.

"Every person not an officer such as is mentioned in the last preceding section, who is guilty of any of the acts specified in said section, or who advises, procures, or abets the commission of the same, or any of them, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and for each and every such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding five years.

"Any person who shall be convicted of willful and corrupt false swearing or affirming in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by any law of the United States, or of the State or Territory in which he shall have been convicted, to be taken upon any examination as to his right to register or vote at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, or upon being challenged as unqualified upon offering to register or vote, shall be adjudged guilty of the felony of perjury, and shall, upon conviction, be punished with imprisonment in a State prison for not more than five years.

"Every person who shall, at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, willfully and corruptly instigate, advise, induce, or procure any person to swear or affirm falsely as aforesaid, or attempt or offer so to do, shall be adjudged guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the punishment directed by law in cases of willful and corrupt perjury.

"If any person shall fraudulently change or alter the ballot for Representative or Delegate in Congress of any elector, or substitute one such ballot for another, or fraudulently furnish any elector with a ballot for Representative or Delegate in Congress containing more than the proper number of names, or shall intentionally practice any fraud upon any elector to induce him to deposit a ballot as his vote, and to have the same thrown out and not counted, or to have the same counted for a person or candidate other than the person or candidate for whom such elector intended to vote, or otherwise defraud him of his vote, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall, if a supervisor of election, inspector of election, poll clerk, or other officer of election, be punished with imprisonment in a State prison not less than two nor more than seven years; and if not such a supervisor, inspector, poll clerk, or other officer of election, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

"If any person shall willfully disobey any lawful command of a supervisor of election, given in the execution of his duty at any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"If, at any registration of voters held prior to or for an election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, or any revision thereof, or if on any day of election at which such Representative or Delegate is to be voted for, or if during the canvass of any votes cast thereat, any person shall cause any breach of the peace, or use any disorderly violence, or threats of violence, whereby any such registration, revision, election, or canvass shall be impeded or hindered, or whereby the lawful proceedings of any supervisor of election, or challenger, or person designated by any law to be present at the canvass of any ballots are interfered with, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$3,000, or by both.

"If any person shall, upon the day of any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be or is being voted for, or before the canvass of all votes cast is completed, steal or willfully break or destroy any ballot box used, or intended to be used, at such election, or shall willfully or fraudulently conceal, secrete, or remove any such box from the custody of the inspectors of election, or other lawful custodians thereof, or shall alter, deface, injure, destroy, conceal any ballot which has been deposited in any ballot box at such election, which has not been already counted and canvassed, or any poll list used, or intended to be used, at such election, or any report, return, certificate, or other evidence by law required or provided for, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall, for each and every such offense, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than two nor more than seven years.

"If in any election district, at any registration of voters or revision thereof, or at any election hereafter held where a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, any inspector of election, poll clerk, or other officer of election, or any other person shall knowingly or willfully admit any person to registration, or make any entry upon any register of voters or poll book, or receive any vote, or proceed with the canvass of any ballots in whatever box they may be or shall consent thereto, unless a majority of all of the inspectors of election in said election district are present and concur, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 nor more than 60 days, or fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If any inspector of election in any election district shall, without urgent necessity, absent himself from the registration or the polls in said district upon any day of registration or election, whereby less than a majority of all the inspectors in such election district shall be present during the hours of registration, elec-



tion, or canvass of ballots, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 60 days nor more than six months, or shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or both.

"Upon any prosecution under this act for procuring, offering, or casting an illegal vote the accused may give in evidence any fact tending to show that he honestly believed, upon good reason, that the vote complained of was a lawful one, and the jury may take such facts into consideration in determining whether the acts complained of were willfully done or not.

"The doing of, or the attempting or offering to do, any act denounced in sections 5424, 5425, 5426, 5427, and 5428 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby made a felony, and the punishment, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisonment in a State prison at hard labor for not less than one nor more than five years."

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, a good many of our Members are absent this afternoon looking after their housekeeping affairs, and so forth, and upon the suggestion of Senators from the opposite side that it would be better to postpone the consideration of the bill to-day, I will ask that it be laid aside, and will give notice that at 2 o'clock each day I shall bring this measure up for consideration until it is finally disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the Senator to ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. OWEN. I ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any objection?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I desire to offer as a substitute for the pending measure a bill which I introduced about a year ago, and, in order to save time, I shall not ask to have it read. I should like, however, to have it printed in connection with the other amendments to which reference has been made.

Mr. OWEN. Might it not be printed in the RECORD? I ask that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that we may have it in full.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any objection?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will make the further suggestion that it will be much more satisfactory, even if the proposed amendment shall be printed in the RECORD, to have it printed likewise in the usual form as a pending amendment. It can be more readily read in that form than in the RECORD.

Mr. OWEN. Yes; I quite agree to that.

Mr. GRONNA. At the proper time I desire to offer the amendment as a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota offers an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and asks that it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. OWEN. And printed also as a proposed amendment to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is done without any order. In the absence of objection, the proposed amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment submitted by Mr. GRONNA is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the act entitled 'An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected,' approved June 25, 1910, as heretofore amended, be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the term 'political committee' under the provisions of this act shall include the national, State, and congressional committees of all political parties, and the national congressional campaign committees of all political parties, and all other committees, associations, or organizations which shall be appointed or selected for the purpose of influencing the result of an election at which Representatives or Senators in Congress or presidential electors are to be nominated or elected, or candidates for President and Vice President are to be nominated. The term 'election' or 'elected' shall include elections by primary, convention, or otherwise, as well as final elections. The word 'candidate' shall include every person whose name is presented with his knowledge and consent for nomination or election, whether or not such person is nominated or elected. The term 'Representative' shall be held and construed to include Delegates to the Congress of the United States.

"SEC. 2. That every political committee as defined in this act shall have a chairman and a treasurer. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep a detailed and accurate account of all money or its equivalent received by or promised to such committee or any member thereof, or by or to any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and the name of every person, firm, association, or committee from whom received, and of all expenditures, disbursements, payments, or promises of payment or disbursement made by the committee or any member thereof or by any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and to whom paid, distributed, disbursed, or promised, and the purpose for which such payment, distribution, disbursement, or promise was made. No officer or member of such committee, or other person acting under its authority or in its behalf, shall receive any money or its equivalent or expend or promise to expend any money on behalf of such committee until after a chairman and a treasurer of such committee shall have been chosen.

"SEC. 3. That every payment or disbursement made by a political committee exceeding \$10 in amount shall be evidenced by a receipted bill stating the particulars of expense, and every such record, voucher, receipt, or account shall be preserved for 15 months after the election to which it relates, and shall be open to public inspection. Whoever, acting under the authority or in behalf of such political committee, whether as a member thereof or otherwise, receives any contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit, or promise of money or its equivalent, shall on demand, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit, or promise, render to the treasurer of such political committee a de-

tailed account of the same, together with the name and address from whom received, and said treasurer shall forthwith enter the same in a ledger or record to be kept by him for that purpose, which ledger or record shall plainly show the items or sums received from citizens of each State separate from other States, and shall be open to public inspection.

"SEC. 4. That no money, money orders, checks, drafts, or notes shall be sent by any person, partnership, corporation, or political committee from one State to another for use in any election: *Provided*, That this shall not be held to prevent the transmission of contributions to the national committees or the transmission of his own funds by a bona fide resident of a State, temporarily without its limits, for use in such State: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or prohibit a political committee from sending funds not in excess of \$10,000 to a congressional district in any one campaign, into one State from another, to be expended in good faith in defraying actual expenses of campaign speakers sent out by such committee, the actual expense of maintaining committee headquarters, and the expense of printing and distributing literature.

"SEC. 5. That in no case shall any political committee expend in any one election in any one congressional district more than \$5,000 where there is more than one such district in the State, or more than \$10,000 where there is only one such district: *Provided*, That if the money is spent for the printing or distributing of literature, it shall be considered as spent in the district where such literature is sent or distributed.

"SEC. 6. That no candidate for Representative in Congress shall, directly or indirectly, give, contribute, expend, use, or promise any sum or sums in the aggregate exceeding \$1,500 in any campaign for his nomination or election; and no candidate for Senator of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give, contribute, expend, use, or promise in any campaign for his nomination or election any sum or sums in the aggregate exceeding \$3,000 if the State in which he is a candidate is composed of 5 or less congressional districts, exceeding \$6,000 if composed of more than 5 and not more than 15 such districts, exceeding \$10,000 if composed of more than 15 and not more than 30 such districts, or exceeding \$15,000 if composed of more than 30 such districts: *Provided*, That money expended by any such candidate to meet and discharge any assessment, fee, or charge made or levied upon candidates by the laws of the State in which he is a candidate, or for his necessary personal expenses, incurred for himself alone, for travel and subsistence, shall not be considered an expenditure within the meaning of this section, and shall not be considered any part of the sum herein fixed as the limit of expenditure and need not be shown by the statements required to be filed by this act; but all other expenditures or payments, of whatever nature, to influence the results of the election, including payments for stationery, postage, printing, telegraph and telephone service, clerk hire, hall rent, distribution of literature, and assessments made by or contributions to any political committee taking part in the campaign in the State in which he is a candidate shall be considered expenditures governed by this section and must be shown in the statements required by this act. But no candidate for Representative in Congress or for Senator of the United States shall give, contribute, expend, use, or promise, or cause to be given, contributed, expended, used, or promised in procuring his nomination or election any sum in the aggregate in excess of the amount which he may lawfully give, contribute, expend, use, or promise under the laws of the State in which he is a candidate.

"SEC. 7. That no candidate for Representative in Congress, Senator of the United States, presidential elector, President or Vice President of the United States shall promise any office or position to any person, or to use his influence in behalf of, or to give his support to any person for any office or position for the purpose of procuring the support of such person or of any person in his candidacy, nor shall he authorize any person to make any such promises on his behalf.

"SEC. 8. That no person not a candidate for office, or association of such persons, shall expend, authorize the expenditure of, promise, collect, or contribute, for use in influencing the results of any election governed by the provisions of this act, of any sum or sums in the aggregate exceeding \$500: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to officers of a duly constituted political committee nor to contributions to the funds of such a committee: *Provided further*, That any person may in connection with such election incur and pay from his own private funds for the purpose of influencing the results of such election all necessary personal expenses for his traveling where such expenses are for himself alone without being subject to the provisions of this act, but all other expenditures of whatever nature for the purpose of influencing the results of such election shall be considered expenditures governed by the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 9. That no person shall in any one campaign make contributions to the funds of a national committee in the aggregate in excess of \$5,000, or to the funds of any other political committee in the aggregate in excess of \$1,000. No corporation or officer thereof on behalf of such corporation shall make any contribution to the fund of any political committee or to any other fund intended to be used to influence the results of an election, nor shall any corporation or officer thereof on its behalf use, expend, promise, or collect any money or its equivalent for the purpose of influencing the results of an election.

"SEC. 10. That any political advertisement contained in any newspaper, magazine, or periodical shall, when published, contain the name of the committee, person, firm, or corporation who has caused the same to be published and who has paid or agreed to pay for the publication thereof.

"SEC. 11. That nothing contained in this act shall limit or effect the right of any person to spend money for proper legal expenses in maintaining or contesting the result of any election.

"SEC. 12. That the treasurer of every political committee shall, not more than 15 days and not less than 10 days next before any election, primary, or convention at which Representatives in Congress or Senators of the United States or presidential electors are to be elected, or candidates for Representative, Senator, or President and Vice President of the United States are to be nominated, the result of which such committee shall attempt to influence or in which it shall in any manner participate, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, District of Columbia, an itemized detailed statement; and on each sixth day thereafter until such election said treasurer shall file with said Clerk a supplemental itemized detailed statement. It shall also be the duty of said treasurer to file a similar statement with said Clerk within 30 days after such election. Similar statements shall be filed in connection with any primary or convention in any State or congressional district for the election of delegates to any national con-



vention which shall nominate candidates for President and Vice President, by the treasurer of every political committee which shall take part in such election, but this shall not be held to exempt any political committee participating in such elections in two or more States from filing statements preceding and following the national convention, showing its receipts and expenditures in all States in which it shall have participated in the elections. Each of the statements required by this section shall be full and complete, shall be signed and sworn to by said treasurer, and shall conform to the requirements of the following section of this act, except that the supplemental statements herein required need not contain any item of which publicity is given in a previous statement; the final statement shall contain a summary of all previous statements. The statements so filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be preserved by him for 15 months and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

"SEC. 13. That the statements required by the preceding section of this act shall state:

"First. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee who has contributed, promised, loaned, given, or advanced to such political committee or any officer, member, or agent thereof, in one or more items, money or its equivalent of the aggregate amount or value of \$100 or more, and the amount or sum contributed, promised, loaned, given, or advanced by each.

"Second. The aggregate sum of all such contributions made to such political committee, or to any officer, member, or agent thereof in amounts of less than \$100.

"Third. The aggregate amount of all such contributions made by citizens of each State, together with the total sum of all such contributions received by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

"Fourth. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee to whom such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, has distributed, disbursed, contributed, loaned, advanced, given, or promised any sum of money or its equivalent of the amount or value of \$10 or more, stating the amount in each case and the purpose thereof, together with a true and accurate statement of the items or sums distributed, disbursed, contributed, loaned, advanced, given, or promised to persons, firms, associations, or committees in each State separate from other States.

"Fifth. The aggregate sum so paid or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, where the amount or value of such payment or promise to any one person, firm, association, or committee, in one or more items, is less than \$10.

"Sixth. The total sum so paid or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

"SEC. 14. That every person, firm, association, or committee, except political committees heretofore defined, that shall expend, pay, or promise any sum of money or other thing of value amounting to \$50 or more for the purpose of influencing the result of an election, primary, or convention at which a Representative in Congress or Senator of the United States or presidential elector is to be elected, or candidates for Representative or Senator or President and Vice President are to be nominated, or delegates to a national convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President are to be elected, unless he or it shall contribute the same to a political committee as heretofore defined, shall file statements of the same under oath with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., as required by section 12 of this act, of the treasurer of a political committee, which statements shall be held by said Clerk in all respects as required by section 3 of this act.

"SEC. 15. That every person who shall be a candidate for nomination at any primary election or nominating convention, or for election at any general or special election, shall file, if candidate for Senator of the United States, with the Secretary of the Senate, at Washington, D. C., and if candidate for Representative in Congress, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., not less than 10 nor more than 15 days before the day of such convention, primary, or election, a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with the names of all those who furnished the same in whole or in part, and such statement shall, in addition, contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, used, or promised by such candidate, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent, together with the names of all those to whom any and all such gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made for the purpose of procuring his nomination or election. Every such candidate shall, within 15 days after such primary election or nominating convention, and within 30 days after such general or special election, file with the Secretary of the Senate or with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, a similar statement containing a summary of the previous statement and continuing the same so as to show all such receipts and expenditures up to, on, and after the day of such election or convention. In every such statement the candidate shall include a statement of every promise or pledge made by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, and whether he has given authority to any person to make any such promise or pledge, before the completion of any such primary, election, or convention, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any position of trust, honor, or profit, either in the county, State, or Nation, or in any political subdivision thereof, or in any private or corporate employment, for the purpose of procuring the support of such person or of any person in his candidacy; and if any such promise or pledge shall have been made the name, address, and occupation of each person to whom such promise or pledge was made shall be stated, together with a description of the position relating to which such promise or pledge was made. In the event that no such pledge or promise has been made that fact shall be distinctly stated.

"SEC. 16. That every statement required by this act shall be verified by oath or affirmation, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and the depositing of any such statement in a regular post office, directed to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, duly stamped and registered, within the time required herein, shall be deemed a sufficient filing of any such statement under the provisions of this act. The forms for the statements required by this act shall be furnished by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

"SEC. 17. That the statements required by section 15 of this act to be made before nomination and before election shall include the full name and post-office address, if known, of each opponent for nomination

or election, as the case may be; and if any person thus named as a candidate for nomination or election shall fail, neglect, or refuse to file any statement required by this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, within 30 days after such statement or statements should have been filed to certify that fact to the Attorney General of the United States.

"SEC. 18. That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, on or before the 15th day of January next after any election governed by the provisions of this act, report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, the name of each candidate for nomination or election who has filed statements as required by this act, giving his place of residence and the State or congressional district, as the case may be, in which he was a candidate, and the total amount of campaign expenses paid or promised by him or by anyone for him, as shown by such statements; also the name of each candidate for nomination or election, as shown by the files of his office or otherwise ascertained, whether nominated or elected or not, who has failed, neglected, or refused to file any or all of the statements required of him by this act, giving his place of residence and the State or congressional district, as the case may be, in which he was a candidate; also the complete reports of political committees as defined in this act. The report required by this section shall be printed as a public document.

"SEC. 19. That this act shall not be construed to annul or vitiate the laws of any State, not directly in conflict herewith, relating to the nomination or election of candidates for the offices herein named, or to exempt any such candidate from complying with such State laws.

"SEC. 20. That every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"SEC. 21. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there any objection to laying the bill aside temporarily? The Chair hears none, and the bill is so laid aside.

**MR. SIMMONS.** I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 6, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, December 5, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, we realize that we are passing through an epoch-making period in the history of our Republic, and we most fervently pray that the chosen servants of our people may be able to meet the changing conditions as they arise with clearness of vision and honesty of purpose, preserving the nobility of our national character with its sacred traditions, defending our rights, the genius of our Republic, doing unto others as we would be done by, in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

### COST OF LIVING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**MR. KEATING.** Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up House joint resolution 91, authorizing an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia, and move to concur in the Senate amendments. The resolution is on the Speaker's table.

**THE SPEAKER.** The Clerk will report the resolution by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia and to report thereon to Congress as early as practicable.

The Senate amendments were read.

**THE SPEAKER.** The gentleman from Colorado moves to take the resolution just reported from the Speaker's table and to concur in the Senate amendments.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leaves of absence were granted as follows:

To **MR. KEY** of Ohio, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To **MR. CARY**, indefinitely, on account of illness.

### ADDITIONAL PAGE.

**MR. LLOYD.** I present the following privileged resolution on the Committee on Accounts.

**THE SPEAKER.** The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 384 (H. Rept. 1204).

*Resolved,* That the Doorkeeper be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint an additional page for the present session, beginning on December 4, 1916, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at a salary of \$75 per month.

**MR. LLOYD.** Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for an additional page, who is for the use of **MR. SCHALL**, of Minnesota.



It is a similar resolution to that which was passed during the last session.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

#### SESSION CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 383 (H. Rept. 1203).

*Resolved*, That clerks to committees of the House during the session provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, be, and they are hereby, assigned for the present session of Congress to the following committees, to wit:

Committee on Railways and Canals.  
Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.  
Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.  
Committee on Invalid Pensions (assistant clerk).  
Committee on the Judiciary (additional assistant clerk).  
Committee on Enrolled Bills.  
Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides the same assignments as in the last Congress, excepting—

Mr. MANN. The gentleman means the last session?

Mr. LLOYD. The last session of Congress, excepting that the Committee on Education was provided for in a resolution which passed in August, and that is not included, and the Committee on Mines and Mining was given an annual clerk under the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, and that is not included. Otherwise, the resolution is the same as that passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. MANN. Does this provide for all the additional clerks carried in the appropriation act?

Mr. LLOYD. Excepting those two.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. LLOYD. Certainly.

Mr. MADDEN. How many years has it been since the Committee on Railways and Canals had a meeting?

Mr. LLOYD. Well, I am not advised about that.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that it is a waste of money to be appropriating for clerks of committees that never meet and have no business, and the House ought to be advised of the desirability of entering into some sort of economy in the expenditure of the public money.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, the supposition is that these committees have met and discharged their duties. As far as I know, all these committees to whom these clerks have been assigned have discharged their duties.

Mr. MADDEN. They have not any business.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following concurrent resolution:

House concurrent resolution 62.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, 1916, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

#### EMPLOYEES OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I also present the following resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 382 (H. Rept. 1202).

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings each be allowed a clerk at the rate of \$125 per month; that the Committee on Rules be allowed an assistant clerk at the rate of \$100 per month; and that the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers be allowed a messenger at the rate of \$60 per month during the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the salaries of said clerks, assistant clerk, and messenger to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

#### CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the call of committees, and the chairmen of the various committees will please give heed,

The Clerk proceeded with the call of committees.

Mr. ADAMSON (when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was called). Mr. Speaker, if this is a call with a view of getting up some real business, and not a mere perfunctory call, I will call up some real business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman had best call it up.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 563) to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce, to prevent overissues of securities by carriers, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the committee can not call up a bill on the Union Calendar on this call. This is not Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] yield?

Mr. ADAMSON. I yield to both of the gentlemen with pleasure.

#### RECESS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 12.55 p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the House resumed its session and was called to order by the Speaker.

#### JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, J. J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the Chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] as a committee to wait on the President and escort him into the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], and the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS].

At 1 o'clock p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk, amid prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the Sixty-fourth Congress, I present the President of the United States. [Applause.]

#### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. 1384).

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Congress, in fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient, I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the Congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the programme of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors, and trainmen.

I then recommended:

First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission



along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the Commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgement in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

The second and third of these recommendations the Congress immediately acted on: it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear, and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the Commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions,—the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity,—I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the Interstate Commerce Commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country can not and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a programme of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the Senate.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged

by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the Senate which have already been acted upon by the House of Representatives: the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the Island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the Island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

At the last session of the Congress a bill was passed by the Senate which provides for the promotion of vocational and industrial education which is of vital importance to the whole country because it concerns a matter, too long neglected, upon which the thorough industrial preparation of the country for the critical years of economic development immediately ahead of us in very large measure depends. May I not urge its early and favourable consideration by the House of Representatives and its early enactment into law? It contains plans which affect all interests and all parts of the country and I am sure that there



is no legislation now pending before the Congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impatience to see a great and admirable thing set in the way of being done.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two Houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, Gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth Congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have cooperated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labour in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction. [Applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 6, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. KEATING, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 16358) to establish in the Department of Labor a division to be known as a woman's division, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1205), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 18074) to conserve the food supply of the United States and protect the people from extortionate prices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 18075) to authorize the city of Winchester, Ky., to divert water from the pool in the Kentucky River formed by Lock and Dam No. 10; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 18076) to amend the act approved June 3, 1916, increasing the Medical Corps of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 18077) to amend the act of March 2, 1907, relative to the grades and salaries of clerks in post offices of the first and second class and carriers in the City Delivery Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 18078) providing for a site and public building for post-office and other Federal purposes at Norton, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18079) providing for a site and public building for post-office and other Federal purposes, at Hays, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 18080) to determine what obligation, if any, exists under the treaty with Spain of 1819 to relieve the estate of Richard W. Meade, deceased; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 18081) granting a pension to teamsters, bridge builders, and railroad repairers who were in the service of the United States during the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18082) recognizing the military service of and giving pensionable status under all pension laws of the United States to persons serving under United States officers as home guards, militia, teamsters, or other provisional troops or field employees during the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18083) granting pensions to Army teamsters of the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 18084) providing for the continuation and the completion of the East Chester Creek (New York City) improvement; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: A bill (H. R. 18085) extending the time for the completion of the bridge across the Delaware River authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River," approved the 24th day of August, 1912; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 18086) for the construction of coast guard cutters; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 18087) providing for the construction of a public building at Jackson, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 18088) for the relief of the museum of New Mexico, which is a part of the educational system of New Mexico; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HELGESEN: Resolution (H. Res. 386) creating a committee to investigate and report on plans of Carroll Livingston Riker, relating to submarine arsenal batteries for dirigible torpedoes and battleship-hunting submarines; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 387) inquiring relative to Charles Edward Russell; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: Resolution (H. Res. 388) authorizing investigation of high cost of living; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 18089) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Carey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18090) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 18091) granting an increase of pension to James Dodwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18092) granting an increase of pension to Eddie E. Sterrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18093) granting an increase of pension to James T. McMillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 18094) granting an increase of pension to Mary Cronk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 18095) granting a pension to Joseph Pullar, alias James Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 18096) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Cunard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 18097) for the relief of Dr. E. V. Hailman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18098, to correct the military record of John Minster; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18099) granting an increase of pension to Charles Cain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18100) granting an increase of pension to John J. McElhany; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 18101) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Smallwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 18102) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Cliff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18103) granting a pension to Amelia Woodward Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18104) granting a pension to Mary Ann McMain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 18105) granting an increase of pension to Moses McCleary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 18106) granting an increase of pension to Victor E. Burnham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18107) granting an increase of pension to Augustus F. Groff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 18108) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Bradds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 18109) granting an increase of pension to William J. Abrams; to the Committee on Pensions. Also, a bill (H. R. 18110) granting a pension to John Knowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 18111) granting an increase of pension to George W. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 18112) granting a pension to Byers Tomlinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18113) granting a pension to Florence Edinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18114) granting an increase of pension to John Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18115) granting an increase of pension to Lorain Marsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18116) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas W. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18117) granting an increase of pension to William S. Lattimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18118) granting an increase of pension to John B. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18119) granting an increase of pension to George W. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18120) granting an increase of pension to James Leming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 18121) granting an increase of pension to William Goodin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18122) granting an increase of pension to John W. Morton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18123) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Rittenhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18124) granting an increase of pension to Shepherd M. Gaston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18125) granting an increase of pension to Wiley A. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18126) granting an increase of pension to David W. Shellabarger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 18127) for the relief of the estate of Samuel S. Vaughn, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 18128) granting an increase of pension to Rosannah Heidler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18129) granting an increase of pension to George C. Worley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18130) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Olewiler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18131) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18132) granting an increase of pension to Howard F. Hartzell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18133) granting an increase of pension to John H. Leeper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18134) granting an increase of pension to George N. Welsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18135) granting an increase of pension to William Riddle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 18136) for the relief of Loyal F. Russell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: A bill (H. R. 18137) granting an increase of pension to Levi Hoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 18138) granting an increase of pension to Orin Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18139) granting a pension to Phoebe Jane Pickard Edwards, widow of Jonathan Pickard, Company C, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 18140) granting an increase of pension to William A. Ballard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 18141) granting a pension to Clara R. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18142) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Fritz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18143) granting an increase of pension to Caleb Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 18144) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 18145) granting an increase of pension to George W. Frisbie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 18146) granting an increase of pension to James Andell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18147) granting an increase of pension to Orilla Higbee Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 18148) granting an increase of pension to George H. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18149) granting an increase of pension to William Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18150) granting an increase of pension to James Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18151) granting an increase of pension to William T. Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18152) granting an increase of pension to Henry Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18153) granting an increase of pension to Leander McCants; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18154) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18155) granting an increase of pension to James Orr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18156) granting an increase of pension to W. P. Brittain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18157) granting an increase of pension to Steward M. Castner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18158) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Miltenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18159) granting an increase of pension to Anderson York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18160) granting an increase of pension to George E. York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18161) granting an increase of pension to Byron Battin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18162) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Dern; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18163) granting an increase of pension to David Galbreath; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 18164) granting an increase of pension to Elory P. Willett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 18165) granting an increase of pension to John Beaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18166) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Newman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 18167) for the relief of Arthur R. Pinkerton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 18168) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Messer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18169) granting an increase of pension to John Henson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18170) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Tippie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18171) granting an increase of pension to Louis Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18172) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wiggins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18173) granting an increase of pension to William H. Null; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18174) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 18175) granting an increase of pension to James Riley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 18176) granting an increase of pension to Alice Jerome; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 18177) for the relief of estate of Charles J. Amidon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 18178) granting an increase of pension to Ethan A. Mowrer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18179) granting an increase of pension to Oscar W. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 18180) granting a pension to Jennie J. Casey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution (H. Res. 385) to pay to the administrator of Michael J. Doyle, late a member of the Capitol police force certain moneys; to the Committee on Accounts.



## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 17862, for relief of Leonard Tressel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES: Memorial of Trades Assembly of Schenectady, N. Y., against compulsory arbitration; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of Local Union 347 and Central District Council of Brotherhood of Electric Workers and of the Trades Assembly of Schenectady, N. Y., against exportation of food-stuffs by the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY: Resolution by General Winn Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, No. 32, of Antioch, Cal., protesting against the destruction of Silver Lake Falls and the Falls of Lee Vining Creek, at the eastern gateway of the Yosemite Valley, by certain power companies owned and controlled in the State of Colorado, under permits obtained from the Government; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREENE: Petition of James Mott and other employees of the maintenance of way department of American railways, favoring eight hours a day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOTT: Memorial of Northern New York Development League, favoring the Webb bill, House bill 16707, to promote export trade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Charles Ballard and 24 other railroad employees, of Roodhouse, Ill., for an eight-hour day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petition of employees of the maintenance of way department of American railways, favoring eight hours a day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of John McKiel and other citizens of New Hampshire, favoring passage of an eight-hour law for all railway employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we pray Thee to so order those unseen forces that give direction to the currents of human thought that our deliberations may be found to accord with the divine plan. Within the sphere of our human responsibility do Thou give to us Thy Spirit for guidance, and above all the measure of our thinking or asking may we be surrounded by Thy providence and grace. Forbid that anything should go out of this Chamber that would influence for evil the thoughts of the people. Grant that we may realize the far-reaching influence of every word and act, that being ordered by the Lord in all our deliberations we may be enabled to perpetuate the glorious institutions that have come from Thy hand through the currents of our history. Guide us in the thought and work of this day. For Christ's sake. Amen.

HENRY A. DU PONT, a Senator from the State of Delaware; WESLEY L. JONES, a Senator from the State of Washington; JAMES D. PHELAN, a Senator from the State of California; and WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, a Senator from the State of Michigan, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

## SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificate of the governor of Virginia certifying that CLAUDE A. SWANSON has been duly chosen a Senator to represent that State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1917, which will be read.

The certificate was read and ordered to be placed on the files of the Senate, as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1916, CLAUDE A. SWANSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1917.

Witness: His excellency our Governor H. C. Stuart, and our seal hereto affixed at Richmond, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1916.

H. C. STUART, Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (H. DOC. NO. 1431).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS (H. DOC. NO. 1419).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditure of the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a full and complete account of all the property in his possession and in the Senate Office Building belonging to the United States (S. Doc. No. 558), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a detailed statement of waste paper and condemned property sold since December 6, 1915 (S. Doc. No. 561), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

## DISPOSITION OF PAPERS IN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 1720).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, relative to the disposition of useless and waste papers in his department, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 1435).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the manner in which the appropriation for "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture," for the fiscal year 1916, has been expended, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

## EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 1439).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

## BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY (H. DOC. NO. 1421).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all sums paid by the Bureau of Chemistry for compensation of or payment of expenses to officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

## PURCHASE OF TIMBER.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of moneys received and contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations or the protection and improvement of national forests and the sums refunded to depositors on account of excess deposits in connection with the purchase of timber and use of lands or resources of the national forests, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

## PURCHASE OF SEEDS (H. DOC. NO. 1420).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased during the fiscal year 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

## MARITIME CANAL CO. OF NICARAGUA (H. DOC. NO. 1428).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the operations of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, which, with the accompanying paper, was